The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN POLICY STILL UNKNOWN.

Secretary Sherman Even Unaware of the Course McKinley Will Pursue With Spain.—The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator McLaurin is one of the few Democrats who is willing to make a prediction as to the date of the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate, which nearly every body expects to occur some time during the latter part of the present or the first of next week. Speaking on the subject, Mr. McLaurin says: "I think a vote will be reached on Friday. That is hangman's day, and, as the bill will bring ruin and misery it would be appropriate to put it through on hangman's day." Some of the Republican Senators expect the bill to be passed as early as Wednesday or Thursday of this week, but that is not very probable. Republicans in the House are very confident that in all the important schedules, the bill as it emerges from the conference Committee will closely resemble the original Dingley bill.

Secretary Sherman does'nt know what Mr. McKinley's Cuban policy is to be. He so informed a close personal friend. It has leaked out since Gen. Woodford, the new Minister to Spain, has been in Washington that he is'nt in any particular hurry about getting to Madrid, and that he has no idea that he will actually open negotiations with Spain in the Ruiz case, which is to be made the stepping stone to the introduction of the McKinley policy towards Cuba, before the fall. He will probably start late in July, but it is not certain that he will go either by the most direct or the most speedy route.

Czar Reed has made out his list of Committee assignments and unless some of his kindergarten, otherwise known as the U. S. House of Representatives, do something to offend him between now and then, he will announce them after the House has adopted a resolution setting the date for the adjournment of the session.

The new Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Benj. Butterworth, is plying the new broom or pitchfork which has been long needed. Within two weeks he has disbarred eight patent attorneys for fraudulent practices, and he has ordered John Wedderburn & Co. to answer why they should not be disbarred, charging them with making "fraudulent, deceptive, improper and incomplete searches, with intent to defraud and the result of defrauding clients, to their injury. and wrong doing, to the scandal and reproach of the Patent Office and contrary to equity and good morals."

Mr. McKinley and Boss Hanna have concluded to abandon the idea of trying to get Congress to authorize the appointment of a currency commission at this session.

Nearly everybody except the applicant takes the refusal of the Committee of Privileges and Elections to vote on the report prepared by Senator Hoar, favoring the seating of ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregan, on the certificate of the Governor of that state, to mean that Mr. Corbett will never get the coveted seat. He might have gotten the seat had not ex-Senator Mitchell and his friends been using their influence against him on the quiet, although it is by no means certain that a majority would have voted to seat him, anyway.

Senator "Billy" Mason will be unmercifully guyed by his associates when he returns to Washington, for having made a big bluff by telegraphing the request to have the nominations for the southern district of Illinoise held up by the Senate Committee to which they were referred, one day, and following it up the next day by withdrawing his objection to their confirmation. He will be complimented on his skill as a lightning change artist.

Some of the applicants for consular appointments are beginning to regard themselves as being up against a bunco game that is being run by Mr. McKinley, and they are kicking as much as they dare to as long as they allow themselves to cherish hopes of getting a government berth. These men say that every time they go to the White House to try to push along their application, they are told that Mr. McKinley is'nt ready to take up the appointment of consuls, and yet they see the nominations of consuls sent to the Senate almost every day, and some of them have been young fellows whose only claims for recognition were the pocketbooks of their fathers, or the social "pull" of their mothers. It is not strange that this state of affairs should cause kicking.

Senator Pettigrew is apparently none the worse because of his disagreeable experience in the Senate on Saturday. His physician says that his trouble was merely a temporary paralysis of the vocal cords. His sudden cessation in the midst of a sentence which formed a part of a vehement speech created a sensation on the floor.

Much Truth in It.

In nearly every community there can be found those who have no regard for their own reputation and desise to bring others down to their own level, says the Middleburg *News-Item*. In order to satisfy some peculiar whim or, as they may think, for their own aggrandizement they are the authors of malicious stories concerning their friends or neighbors. These backbiters are not unlike treacherous villians, employing similar methods to accomplish their ends, thinking it a cunning trick to thrust the dagger of slander at the reputation of those whose record they envy.

Perhaps at first such reports are started only in a jesting manner, but the listeners may digest it differently than the author thought it would be, and the jester is looked upon as a calumniator, one of the most mean and unprincipled specimens of the human race; who, like a snake in the grass, pours out his poisonous venom into the system of the unsuspecting victim. It is always difficult to follow the trail and find the backbiter, for he secretes himself behind those whom he used as tools to circulate the calumnious story. Do not allow yourself to become the transmitter of these unauthentic reports for by so doing you injure yourself as much as the one whose reputation you are tarnishing.

Water—Water Works Defeated.

The council of Middleburg ordered an election by the citizens, to vote for or against the erection of water works. The election was held one day last week, and the proposition was voted down. The Post says the people voted it down because they feared a job.

The Tyrone council also ordered an election to be held on July 7, on the proposition to bond the town for $108,000 and buy out the present water company. The Tyrone Times and some of the leading citizens strongly oppose the movement, because the debt would cripple the town for many years, and that the move is only the selfish work of two or three men in the council.

On Saturday, in Lancaster, Judge Brubaker created a sensation in court by charging the city officials with bad and unfair management of the water works.

The Centre Hall movement for new water works, after a few weeks of rest, has wakened up by again abandoning the Bible option project, and falling back upon a purchase of the company's excellent plant which it was intended to wipe out and, in the language of the Supreme Court, "confiscate the property." This 7th or 8th shift from one to the other, is strong proof of the high merit and excellence of the much abused old water works, and that jealousy alone actuates others to try and control and farm it, with the intent to make votes to get petty local offices. Our town would be dry as punk without its unsurpassed water works.

One-Liners.

A glorious Fourth to each and all.
A big hay crop is greeting farmers.
The corn is beginning to come along.
Tuesday and Wednesday warm.
Paddle your own canoe always.
A terrible set sitting at Harrisburg.
A tariff of 67 cts. to be put on coal.
Big tariff on hides, high priced shoes.
Dont sport on borrowed bikes.
The wheat crop in the county good.
Do your own dirty tricks.
Now let Hastings veto the big steals.
Ohio Democrats went high for silver.
Boob's shop enlargement is begun.
Ed. Royer will move to Millheim.
Signs for rain to-day.

Killed by a Rattler.

A little 11 years old boy, while out after the cows in Monroe county, came across a rattlesnake 4½ feet in length, lying coiled in the road. He at once attacked the reptile with a switch and a fearful battle ensued. The boy succeeded in killing the snake but not until after she had bitten him four times. The boy not returning a younger brother was sent in search and found the older one lying unconscious in the road, and beside him the dead snake. He was taken home and died in great agony next day.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

CRUEL JOKE.

How a Damper Was Thrown Into a Wedding.

One can reach the place from here within an hour on a bike, where a wedding was held in the eastern part of this valley. The families interested were respectable. Many friends were invited and complete preparations made for a pleasant time, and at the designated hour the invited guests came and glee and cheer filled the bride's home—but the roads were bad from heavy rains.

Like always, some felt slighted because not invited, and bent on revenge they became, and here is the scheme: In the Freundschaft there was a couple, nine-tenths demented and of corresponding appearance and living in squalor; to them a forged invitation was written, urging them to attend the wedding, they must be present without fail, and no excuse would be accepted, and to this the names of the proper persons were forged. The deluded creatures took it all in good faith, and taking across the fields, shoes covered with mud, she with a short frock, he with a torn and dirty suit, just a little before the ceremonies began, the two, "with no wedding garments on," suddenly ushered themselves into the midst of the guests, with the remark, "Now, do sin mer,"—(now, here we are.)

Its effect was like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky; the glee and good cheer was knocked out of the joyous assembly by the unwelcome appearance of that branch of the Freundschaft, and it rested like a wet blanket upon the festivities.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Edward J. Sweetwood and Dora Weaver, Spring Mills.

Wm. Markle and Annie Huey, Fillmore.

John H. Stonebraker and Annie Cartwright, Sandy Ridge.

Lewis M. Springfellow and Maggie G. Simon, Clearfield.

James Morrison, Bellefonte, and Mary F. Cain, Axeman.

Lloyd D. Walker and Lottie M. Miller, Rebersburg.

Henry C. Baney and Hannah E. Mayes, Boggs twp.

Irvin Watkins, Boggs twp., and Jennie Kline, Howard.

Joseph Ayers and Sarah Miller, Spring twp.

Latest News.

The Ohio Democrats yesterday nominated Horace L. Chapman for Governor.

Twenty thousand Illinois miners are going to strike for "prosperity."

Two sections of a Christian Endeavor delegate party, crashed together at West Chicago, yesterday, killing three and injuring many.

A scandalous cash grabbing bill for Grace church has been introduced in the legislature.

The Debs scheme to form a socialist colony in the state of Washington, is reported collapsed. Utopia, nix.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, for the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, it will sell special tickets from all points on its system at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be sold June 27 to July 2, and will permit of stop over at Denver and points west. Returning, passengers must reach original starting point not later than August 17, 1897.

For specific rates, conditions, and full information apply to nearest ticket agent. june24-2t

C. E. Rally.

The Society of Christian Endeavor at this place, will hold a rally in the auditorium in Grange park on Thursday afternoon, June 8. The exercises will begin at 2. p. m. An interesting program consisting of addresses, music, etc., will be rendered, which will be followed by a basket picnic on the park. All the young people and friends of the society are cordially invited.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

No one can afford to miss the closing exercises of the class in elocution to be held in the auditorium in Grange Park, Saturday evening, July 10th. First-class recitations, music, delsartean drill, gymnastic exercises, and an enjoyable time for every one.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED BY STATE OFFICIALS.

Shows Up Some Extravagant Practices at the State Capital.—Fancy Prices Paid for Furniture.

The Taxpayer's Friend, a new paper published at Harrisburg, shows up some of the extravagant practices at the state capital. It says:

People standing around last Friday and watching the workmen as they tore down what is left of the burned (capitol) building inquired what was the purpose in building last year, in the midst of the hardest times known to the state, those little 8x10 corners between the senate and the east wing on one side, and the house and the east wing on the other side. They were told that they were passageways between these legislative halls and the reception rooms, and that the cost as estimated by the administration was $1,400. They could have been built for $300, or at a big profit for $500.

Additions to the flower conservatory cost about $1,800, and some old bricks belonging to the state were taken out of the cellars where they had been stored, and charged as though bought of a stranger, the state thus paying for them twice. The building should not have cost more than $500.

The placing of an extra sash and glass in each of the senate windows, thus giving each a double window for the hard times, estimated by the administration at $39 a window, worth really not more than $12.

Storm vestibule to east entrance of the capital, $175, worth about $40.

Replacing with new windows the eight old ones in the upper dome, $39 each, total $312; worth not more than $75.

Replacing sixteen wooden columns on exterior of upper dome with sixteen wrought iron columns at $110 each, total $1,760. These took the places of sixteen wooden posts that with a little repairing would have lasted as long as the wood work above and beneath them.

Wrought iron railing between the posts, at $20 a foot, about $1,600 more. All the rest of the dome was wood. This was foolishly matching iron to wood in an old building.

A low upper story added to the governor's stable, $400.

Estimates for keeping state furniture in repair are invited at $1,500.

Keeping up general repairs, $1,500; looking after carpenter and cabinet repairs, 1,000; altering and improving senate elevator, $750; heating and ventilating senate and house, and other rooms connected with them, and keeping in repair all steam heat apparatus, $7,700; hot water supply for executive and library building, $2,980; bath and toilet for banking commissioner's office, $928.75; keeping plumbing in repair, $1,000. taking up old floors and putting down Carolina flooring, $80 per thousand feet; electric lighting for special occasions at the governor's house, $850.

Electric fixtures and alterations not embraced in foregoing items, $6,074.05. Gilding exterior of capitol domein pure gold, per square foot, $2.25. This was actually worth about 75 cents per square foot. If completed, it would have cost the state fully $3,000.

Winding the clocks, including those in the governor's house, and keeping them in repair for the year 1897, $50. Clocks costing $500 should be so constucted as to wind themselves, but they were not.

The largest opportunity for a big steal is improving, and decorating the rotunda; east passage, dome, (interior and exterior,) governor's reception room, auditor general's office, state treasurer's office, and secretary of the commonwealth's office.

It allowed each bidder to submit his own designs and specifications, and thus give the commission an excuse for accepting the highest bidder on pretense of preferring his plans. There is evidence that their purpose was to give the job to Hodges, of New York, for reasons best known to themselves, and this was the plan adopted to carry out that purpose. For all the immense work contemplated in the above enumerated parts and rooms look at their maximum offer, and remember this does not include the house of representatives, which is not in the schedule, nor yet the lieutenant governor's rooms. Ornamental cement work per square foot, $2.50; decorative painting, it might be on top of cement work, per square foot, $1.25; this would make per square foot, $3.75. Plastering, plain and ornamental, (look at it,) per square foot, $2; marble wainscoting per square foot, $4.22, worth about $1.25; figure frescoe work per square foot, $4.75, worth, such as it was, about 50 cents a square foot; hard wood flooring, straight, per square foot, $1; the same, curved, per square foot, $2; tearing out flooring, per 1,000 square feet, $90.

It will be necessary to see the vouchers, which we hope soon to do, in order to ascertain the aggregate cost to the state of this well considered and well planned opportunity for an immense grab. We shall be mistaken greatly if it does not amount well up toward $100,000, for our friends have in nothing else lived one iota beneath their privilege.

ALL AROUND.

Local Notes of Interest from all Sections of the Locality.

The aged widow Long, of Penn Cave, now 87 years old, is in feeble health.

Thanks to Miss Libby Runkle for a fine bouquet of roses sent to our sanctum.

Any one should consider it beneath him or herself to be used as a tool to serve the spiteful purposes of another.

Pitching quoits is now one of the re creations of Centre Hallers, Potter's bankers and other overworked vicinities.

Many pedagogues are wearing pleasant faces, the school boards having elected them for the coming term, to "teach the young idea how to shoot."

Part of our edition last week did not have its usual neat and clean appearance owing to our press getting out of fix, which we offer as an apology for the unavoidable.

It is cowardly, and ever been considered so by all fairminded persons, to make an attack upon another person by means of a communication to which the writer is afraid to put his name.

Farmers started in last Friday and Saturday to cut grass, of which there is a large crop in this county, and if the weather continues favorable the hay will be housed in fine condition.

Kind words and deeds cost you nothing and most always gain you valuable friends. Petty deeds and spiteful remarks most always cause lasting sores. Practice the former and shun the latter.

Many bicyclists leave their wheels where they will be exposed to strong sunlight. This will very soon take all the life and elasticity out of a tire and do it more damage than many thousand miles of riding would.

D. F. Fortney, esq., has for the third time, been elected president of the Bellefonte school board. That's right—when you have the right man in the right place, keep him there and don't exchange for a noodle. There is not a warmer and more able champion of our school system, in the state, than D. F. Fortney.

Potters Mills.

The farmers are busy storing away the new mown hay.

Miss Katie Hewes, of Bellefonte, is spending her vacation at this place.

Miss Rhoda Alexander, of Reedsville is visiting some friends at this place.

Mr. Frank Richardson and sister Lillie, of Spring Mills, visited in this place Sunday.

P. P. Long, of Punxsutawney was here last week; he is looking well.

D. E. Palmer and wife, who were visiting in this place, left for their home in Togeka, Kansas, Monday.

There was a very interesting ball game at this place on Friday last; the boys played well for beginers.

F. A. Carson has one of the finest trout ponds in this valley; he has some fine trout in it.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

July 4, at Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at at St. Johns church at 2 p. m.; at the Georges valley church at 10 a. m.

All the above appointments will be filled by Rev. C. B. Gruver, of Lock Haven, as Rev. Rearick expects to be absent.

Hamilton Road Bill Signed.

Governor Hastings has signed the Hamilton road bill, which will not become operative until the legislature appropriates a million dollars for the improvement of the highways of the state.

Death of an Aged Citizen.

Mr. Daniel Boileau, one of the oldest citizens of Milesburg, died at his home in that place, Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, in the 85th year of his age.

UNDER the new Three-cents-a-day law, it is probable that most foreigners who are refused naturalization will be unable to obtain employment. Then they will have two resources open to them. They can become either paupers or criminals, and, in the majority of cases, they must take one of these courses. In either event they will become burdens on the community. Did the legislators who enacted the new law think as far as that?

TUSSEYVILLE.

An Interesting Batch of Items from Our Wide Awake Scribe.

Levi Stump and wife were to Centre Hall Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Treaster was taken sick very suddenly on Friday evening.

Quite a number of our young people intend camping at the Rebersburg campmeeting in July.

Alfred Reiber and Lot McClenathan attended the Childrens' service at Centre Hall on Sunday evening.

Peter Smith and Squire Grove, of Centre Hill, were transacting business in our vicinity Monday evening.

Misses Sallie Bohn, Blanche Tressler and Miss Haffley, of Linden Hall, were guests at the home of David Bohn on Sunday.

Korman Spicher left last week for Lock Haven, to attend the commencement at the State Normal school from which he is a graduate.

Miss Ida Rhoads was the guest of Miss Blanche Housman on Tuesday last, Rev. Rhoads was in our vicinity at the same time fishing, but no game.

David Young and family and his sister Mrs. Rowe, and her daughter, Miss Barnhart, from Michigan, were to Penn Cave Saturday and report a fine time.

We are glad to note that the young people of our vicinity have organized a literary society and hold interesting meetings every Thursday evening in the school house at Colyer.

We are informed that Roy Miller was very unfortunate on Sunday evening with one of his cows. They had broken into another field and in chasing them back one of the cows broke her leg.

Prof. D. M. Wampler, of California, has been quite successful in teaching the 18 karet oil painting throughout our community; he has quite a number of students who are taking a lessons.

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent from up the Valley Gives Us.

Miss Fredda Hess, a bright and accomplished young lady, who is attending school at Bellefonte, is home for her summer vacation.

Mrs. Leister and family, of Sprucetown, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burris.

James Swabb and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Wm. Bible, at Sprucetown.

Tom Tibbens and wife of Houserville, visited at the home of Mr. Fielding on Sunday.

Frank Weiland is wearing a broad smile over the arrival of a young daughter.

J. Rossman and wife, of Penn Cave, visited with his brother, Henry Zeigler over Sunday.

Mrs. Tom Rishel and daughter Iva, of Bellefonte, are visiting friends in our community.

Wm. Felding and Wm. Zeigler made a flying trip to Pine Grove Tuesday evening.

Miss Anna Corl, of Pleasant Gap, is visiting her grandfather, Robert Corl.

Reduced Rates via P. R. R

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of persons desiring to take advantage of the National Holiday on the Fourth of July, it will sell excursion tickets between all stations on its line east of and including Pittsburg and Erie; except that tickets will not be sold to or from points north or east of Philadelphia nor to and from points north of the line Harrisburg to Erie. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on July 2, 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to return until July 6, 1897, inclusive. june24-2t

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c. sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

The Senate completed the wool, silk and tobacco schedules of the Tariff bill.

Trouble has arisen in Indian Territory, owing to the attempt of creditors to attach payments made to Cherokee freedmen.

William L. Winans, formerly of Baltimore, a brother of Thomas Winans, died in London, at the age of seventy-five years. The brothers built the Russian railroads, and William was accounted the third richest man in England.

Envoy Reid and Mrs. Reid dined with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and attended the ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House, London.

The London Echo published an interview with Dr. Depew, who said the arbitration treaty would be ratified before the end of the McKinley administration.

The Russian Turret ironclad Gangoot ran upon a reef and was sunk. The crew was saved.

Threats of lynching a negro who had assaulted a white woman at Key West, Fla., and an attempt to get the prisoner killed aroused the negroes, and they shot and killed William Gardener, a white man. A mob of negroes then virtually took possession of the town, and the Governor appealed to President McKinley to order United States troop there to protect the citizens.

John Moses, colored, was lynched at Crystal Springs, Miss., for the murder of an old man. A preacher who tried to shield the murderer was unmercifully whipped by the mob.

Dr. Noble P. Joyner, a young physician of Clayton, N. Y., was accidentally drowned while returning from a professional visit to Grindstone Island, about two miles from Clayton. He was in a skiff with a sale up, and a puff of wind swamped the boat.

Agnes Stetson obtained a degree of divorce from her husband, James B. Stetson, the well-known hotel manager, in New York, on the ground of adultery. Mrs. Stetson was formerly Miss Agnes Hemphill, of Philadelphia. She was granted alimony and permitted to resume her maiden name.

Yale University has acquired possession of the famous Alden wood carvings, which for some years have been deposited in the Yale Art School. These carvings are upon confessionals and panels of a monastery chapel of the 16th century at Ghent, and are said to be worth $15,000. They were bought 40 years ago by Col. B. R. Alden, U. S. A.

By the bursting of a tube of the boiler in the Broezel House, Buffalo, N. Y., James Martin, a fireman, was fatally burned, and Engineer Thomas Smith and Assistant Fireman Albert Trader were severely injured.

Frank Riggs, a prominent merchant of Selma, Ala., was shot and instantly killed and William J. Reese was seriously wounded in a shooting scrape at Belknap, Ala. W. A. Sewell, Rigg's father-in-law, also took part in the shooting.

Clarence Irelan, 17 years old, James Christian and James Patten, each 14 years old, were drowned in the Mohawk River at Canajoharie, N. Y. The boys lived at Palatine Bridge, and, with Henry Shafer, 15 years old, went bathing in the river. Shafer was the only one of the party who was rescued.

Owing to troubles in the Baptist church at Bowling Green a council was called by about fifty Baptists to consider the case. After hearing a full statement of the facts the council advised the organization of a new church. The report of the council has been adopted and a new church is being formed and will be organized.

During the prevalence of a severe thunderstorm at Onancock, Mr. George Rue, the night operator at Tasley Station, was sending off a press dispatch when he was stunned by lightning and thrown out of his chair to the floor, where he lay for some time in a semi-conscious condition. His arms and breast were scorched. Dr. E. W. Robertson, of Onancock, attended him.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Lynchburg cotton mill, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. In addition to the dividend, a portion of earnings for the six months were added to the surplus. Considering the general condition of mills in the North, this splendid showing was particularly gratifying to the directors and stockholders.

Will Mays, a married man, aged twenty-four years, has confessed that he murdered G. D. Massengill, the wealthy farmer, whose dead body was found near Bluff City two days ago. Mays implicates Marsh Cole, aged twenty-two. He tells that the deed was committed to prevent Massengill from appearing against him and Cole in court. The confession was made, but was withheld by the officers to prevent a lynching, which at the time seemed imminent. Mays and Cole are in jail.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, is booked to sail on the steamship St. Louis this week. He will be accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and her daughters.

At Fresno, Cala., the Pleasanton Hotel was fired in three places. Walter Furnish was arrested charged with the crime. The evidence against Furnish is strong. He belongs to one of the best families in Fresno.

Cable advices received from Barbadoes state that the American ship Belle, of Bath, Captain Curtis, from New York June 2 for Hong Kong, was totally destroyed by fire at sea. All on board were saved.

Thomas Cooke & Son, the bankers, received from the Christian Herald $40,000 for the famine-stricken people of India. That amount will be forwarded, free of charge, by cable to Bishop James M. Thoburn, chairman of the Inter-Denominational Distributing Committee, who is laboring among the unfortunate natives.

A special from Portsmouth, Va., says the house of Owen O'Rourke was burned and the 3-year-old son of O'Rourke perished in the flames. He and his wife and two children escaped.

A. S. Austin, the California lawyer, who asserted that he could furnish evidence that would save Theodore Durant from the gallows, has been adjudged insane, and will be taken to the asylum.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

People in Sagovia Province are Panic-Stricken.

Violent hail and rain-storms swept the province of Sagovia, in the old Castle district.

Crops have been ruined, houses have been flooded and cattle and goods have been carried away by the floods. The people are panic-stricken.

Few people are aware of the variety of goods shipped from the South to all parts of the world. The steamer Georgia, of the Old Bay Line, plying on the Chesapeake Bay between Baltimore and Norfolk recently brought into Baltimore for shipment consignments of Southern goods to Cape Town, Africa, Kingston, Jamaica, Shanghai, China and London, Eng. A part of the Chinese consignment was cigarettes made in North Carolina.

CREMATED THE SICK.

Spanish Soldiers Fire an Insurgent Hospital.

THE INMATES PERISHED.

An Entire Colony of Inoffensive People Wiped Out by the Brutal Forces of General Weyler—Patriots Rout Their Enemies in Several Provinces and Blow Up Trains With Dynamite.

At Taca Campreno, near Guanaya, Pinar del Rio Province, Major Calvo attempted to raid a Cuban hospital. The inmates, however, had been warned, and as many of them as were able armed themselves and made desperate resistance.

The building was of stone, and offered a fair shelter, and the Spaniards finally got tired of fighting, and collected big brush heaps and dead trees, which were piled around the building and fired. Only one man escaped from the hospital.

On their way back the Spanish column was attacked by a Cuban force, and after a sharp encounter of an hour were forced to give way, leaving 35 dead on the field.

Weyler has issued new instructions that all Cuban hospitals must be raided and destroyed. Under the name of hospital, he says, these places are the homes of the refugee, and in their prompt destruction lay the Spanish cause.

The pacification of the Province of Pinar del Rio looks rather sickly in view of the fact that a train at Taca Taca carrying Spanish soldiers and provisions was blown up with dynamite by the Cubans.

Neither sex nor age is respected in the least by Spanish guerrillas. In Consolacion del Sur a few days ago an entire native family was massacred by the soldiers.

A poor countryman who appeared before the captain of the guerrilla band which committed these barbarities, to complain against the soldiers, was stripped, whipped and shot. His name was Jose Miralvo.

Artemisa is a scene of desolution that can hardly be described. Thousands of countrymen, naked and starving, are crowded there. They do not receive any relief from the Spaniards, and they die like dogs of hunger, receiving no charity. Hunger and misery have produced an epidemic of madness among these hapless people; suicides are of daily occurrence. At Mangas, on the route from Artemisa, a woman named Isabella Maria Lopez, who years ago owned a rich tobacco plantation, and was worth thousands, hanged herself in despair after two days' starvation with her children. Letters received from London say that the attention of the British Government has been called to the situation of Cuba by London capitalists who have interests in the island. It can be said that more than £4,000,000, belonging to English persons, is invested in Cuba, and is likely to become a total loss.

A large massacre of pacificos is reported to have been made by the Spanish column of General Molina.

In the province of Matanzas a train from Sabanilla to Guaerias has also been blown up by the insurgents, and many Spanish soldiers were killed. Near Sabanilla, also, at the sugar estate Concepcion of Aldama, a serious engagement is reported in which both sides, as usual, claim the victory.

In the Province of Havana, and at the very gates of the capital, the insurgents are concentrating large forces, which threaten a new attack on Guanabacoa.

EARTHQUAKE SEVERE.

California Towns Suffered Considerable From the Shocks.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Late reports regarding the earthquake shows that it was quite severe at Salinas, the county seat of Monterey county. The more prominent buildings damaged are the armory of troop B, welch had its walls badly cracked and parted; the Nance Building, in process of construction, which will have to be taken down, and the Farmers' Union Building. The latter had an old crack in the front opened four inches for the length of several feet and is three inches wide. The interior of the latter building bricks fell and the plastering was damaged.

The Salinas Hotel, the Jenfrey, Abbott and Bardines Houses all suffered more or less, windows being broken and walls cracked. In the leading merchandise houses large plate glass windows were broken, and in the residence portion chimneys were thrown down and windows smashed.

The postoffice building was cracked on its front. Public halls are injured to a great extent. The city hall has been seriously injured in plaster, and the court house has suffered.

The old brick Salinas Hotel was cracked across the top. There was over seventy-five windows broken in the Bardin House and in over half of the rooms the walls are cracked.

At Graves Switch more houses were ruined, and the huge water tank almost emptied of its contents.

A section of abode wall in the mission churches of San Carlos, in Monterey, tumbled in on the congregation and a panic almost resulted.

Congregations were at worship in various towns when the shock occurred, and in some churches panics were avoided by the presence of mind of the ministers.

A good record of the shock was made at the Lick Observatory.

LEGALLY HANGED.

Two Colored Men and One White Man Pay Penalty on the Gallows.

Terrell Hudson, colored, who was to have been hanged two weeks ago for murder, but who was given a respite at the last moment by the Governor, died on the gallows at Decatur, Ga., Friday. The fall broke his neck. Hudson killed Seaborn Malcolm, also colored, in a quarrel over a dog.

James Pollard, colored, was hanged in the jail yard in St. Joseph, Mo., for the murder of Joseph Irvin, also colored. The murder was committed in July, 1895. Pollard had threatened to kill David Irvin. He went to the home of the Irvins one evening, and finding the family at supper fired at David Irvin but missed him, killing the latter's brother Joseph.

James Williamson, who was convicted of complicity in the murder of the Crocker family in 1895, was hanged at Wharton, Tex. The murder was the result of a feud over some land in which Mrs. Crocker first killed a member of the Williamson faction. Mr. Crocker and his son, a small boy, were then murdered by a mob led by Williamson, who afterward hunted down Mrs. Crocker and shot and beat her to death. Williamson is white.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

John R. Firestone, former teller in the Dillsburg National Bank, was taken by Deputy United States Marshal Foster to Moyamensing Prison at Philadelphia, there to await trial on the charge of making false enteries in the books of the bank.

The shortage is alleged to be $13,500, which shortage was made good by Firestone's bondsmen. He was committed by Commissioner Wolfe in default of $5,000 bail.

A verdict was rendered as to the charges of misdemeanor made against the members of the Blythe Township School Board. They were indicted on twenty counts and all were found guilty of one or more offenses.

James Kenna was found guilty of making a steal of $40. Joseph Clements, Michael Conroy, Martin Delaney, Michael Whalen and James Kenna were found guilty of appropriating to themselves $10 a day each for attending county institute. All were found guilty of putting in a bill of $360 for charts when they were worth but $108.

The School Board of Upper Allen Township has cut the salaries of teachers $5 a month. Hereafter they will be rated according to grade of certificate, which will make the highest $35 and the lowest $25 per month. The proposed high school has been abandoned for the present. Some of the old teachers have decided not to serve under the salary cut.

Potts Bros'. Iron Company, Limited, Pottstown, posted notices of a resumption in full on double turn. The works have been idle for some time, and several hundred men will be benefited.

The report sent out from Pittsburg that the Bellefonte Co-Operative Glass Company was a failure, and that it would soon pass into the hands of a receiver was emphatically denied by the management of the company.

The members of the company were indignant over the report, and denounced it as false in every respect. They said the firm was in a prosperous condition and would start up next year with double their present capacity.

Jacob Abrams, aged 36, committed suicide by hanging himself. He had kept store in several Monongahela Valley towns and is said to have been in financial difficulties. He leaves a wife and four children.

While seated upon the porch in the rear of his home, John Muna, of Mount Carmel, was knocked senseless by a hammer in the hands of John Lutka, after which the latter stabbed his victim about the face and body four times before hurling him from the porch. In falling to the ground Muna's head struck a fence paling and had a seven-inch scalp wound inflicted. His condition is extremely critical.

Lutka was arrested and acknowledged his guilt, stating that while passing Muna's house he mistook him for one of two men who had beaten him earlier in the evening. Mrs. Muna saw the assault committed on her husband and recognized her husband's assailant.

Last year Erie City Councils enacted an ordinance taxing bicycles $1 annually as a means of increasing the city's revenues. The cyclers rebelled and went into court with a bill in equity asking that the city be restrained from enforcing the collection of the tax. Judge Morrison filed an opinion sustaining the ordinance as a proper police regulation and dismissed the bill.

Andrew Leffler, of Tamaqua, recently married, left the home in which he had lived but one night, Saturday, to follow his occupation as a railroader. Next morning he was brought home a corpse. While shifting cars at Williamsport, he fell under the wheels and was cut in two.

The farm house of George Carter, in West Whiteland Township, was struck by lightning and the members of the family were badly shocked. The building caught fire, but was saved by the timely work of neighbors.

Edith Metz, daughter of William Metz, of Allentown, died from peritonitis. About five years ago the girl was kicked in the abdomen by a boy, and it is claimed that death resulted from this kick. She was 13 years old.

Elmer T. Boyer, of South Danville, attempted suicide by taking a dose of laudanum and later by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. When found he fought desperately against the treatment of physicians and declared his desire to die, but his life was finally saved.

Burglars raided the residences of Mrs. Sarah Crow and Mrs. Mary Lyons, of Uniontown, while the women were at church. Upon the arrival of Mrs. Crow and Mrs. Lyons, a sentinel outside gave the alarm to his confederates in the house and they fled with booty to the value of over $300.

Harry Inglis was perhaps fatally injured at his home near Harthegig, Mercer county, while his brother was engaged in cleaning a rifle. He thought he had removed the cartridge and snapped the hammer. The bullet struck the boy in the side.

CHILDREN SET AFIRE.

A Little Girl Dead and Another Dying from the Acts of Playmates.

Josephine Miller, aged 9, is dead from terrible burns, at Ridgewood, L. I., and Nellie Leab, aged 5, is dying from the same cause in the Harlem Hospital, New York, as the result of the fiendish act of their playmates.

The Miller girl was playing near her home at Ridgewood, with Will Schneider, aged 10. He teased her and she pushed him aside. The boy grew angry.

"Now, I'll burn you up for that," said he.

Peter Venzer, who, later carried the child to her home, says that Josephine declared that while she was not looking, Schneider lit a match and set her clothes on fire. The child died next day. The boy will be arrested.

Nellie Leab was burned while playing round a bonfire in New York. She declares that some of her playmates pushed her into the blaze. She was rescued by a man named Calder, who was badly burned. Arrests are expected in this case.

RUSSIAN IRONCLAD SINKS.

The Gangoot, Whose Complement Was 528 Men, Goes to the Bottom.

The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot, one of the best vessels in the imperial navy, ran upon a reef near Transund in a storm and sank. The crew is reported saved.

The Gangoot belonged to the Black sea fleet. She was of 6,592 tons displacement, 278 feet long, 62 feet in the beam and had a maximum draft of 21 feet, with two propellers and 8,300-horse power. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1890, and had a speed of 14.7 knots. Her complement was 528 men. She had one 12-inch gun, four 9-inch, four 6-inch and ten quick-firing guns, with five torpedo tubes.

The straightening of the line of the B. & O. near Hancock, Md., at what is known as Doe Gully tunnel, has been completed and trains are now using the new tracks.

PROTEST OF JAPAN.

Her Objection to the Hawaiian Treaty.

ALMOST AN ULTIMATUM.

The Specific Reason Alleged For the Protest is That Consummation of the Agreement Would Disturb the Trade of the North Pacific and Nullify the Most Solemn Treaty Rights.

A despatch from Washington says:—The protest from Japan in connection with the Hawaiian treaty, which was received by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Wednesday is considered in a more serious light than was at first made apparent, and the committee took exceptional precaution to prevent the publication of its proceedings. The protest was accepted as almost an ultimatum on Japan's part to the effect that the treaty must not be perfected.

It is not a protest against the form of the document, as had been supposed in some quarters, but against the document itself, or rather against the transaction, as being opposed to Japan's interests. The specific reason alleged for the protest is that the consummation of the agreement between Hawaii and the United States would disturb the existing trade relations of the North Pacific and nullify treaty rights.

The protest is in such definite terms and is directed so squarely at the transaction as to cause the committee to feel that the entire matter should be handled with the utmost circumspection, as the only way in which complications of a serious nature can be avoided. While there is no disposition on the part of a majority of the committee to weaken in its support of the treaty, there is a general feeling that the friendly relations which have existed between Japan and the United States call for great deliberation and especial care in proceeding in the matter. A sub-committee consisting of Senators Foraker, Davis and Morgan was appointed to consider all the details.

It is not propable the committee will be able to report during the present session of Congress, but it is likely the matter will be held in abeyance by the sub-committee until Congress convenes in regular session next December, for the double purpose of permitting the committee to make its investigation as thorough as possible and to permit the executive to exert its best efforts through the use of diplomacy to persuade Japan of the unwisdom of her course. It is understood this is in accordance with the wishes of the administration as intimated to members of the Senate.

The opinion was expressed in the committee that a document of the character of that filed by Japan would, if presented by a nation more nearly the equal of the United States, lead to very serious difficulties, but there is a general desire to extend unusual consideration toward the Asiatic State, not only because of the uniformly friendly relations existing between that country and this, but also because it is felt that Japan's success in her war with China may have had the effect of arousing a spirit of combativeness which is not warranted, in the opinion of the members of the committee, by her relative size and importance as compared with the United States.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Germany imports our apples.
Canada possesses 195,000 cows.
Cleveland roofers get $2 a day.
Australia has 22,642 gold mines.
Boston prohibits "German bands."
California boasts a 97,000-gallon cask.
Denver laundrymen want Chinese wash houses closed Sundays.
New York plasterers struck for the right to elect their own foremen.
Hereafter all Duluth street railway uniforms will bear the union label.
Only union printers are employed on work for the city of Jacksonville, Fla.
Police Commissioner Johnson, of Baltimore, is opposed to accepting bids of non-union firms.
The Irish Trades Congress passed a resolution demanding the abolition of night work for bakers.
Arkansas House of Representatives killed a bill providing for the building of railroads by convicts.
For all State printing in Massachusetts during the ensuing year typesetters will be paid 48 cents per 1,000 ems.
The employing printers of Belfast, Ireland, have decided to reduce the working hours of their men from 54 to 52 per week.
The Denver Labor Exchange announces that change currency is being accepted by 200 business men in lieu of money.
The Woodworkers' Union of Duluth has succeeded in getting the union label on all work put out by the woodworking shops of that city.
The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has decided that no women barbers may join the union. St. Paul's union asked if it could admit them.
Grand Rapids business men have resolved that they shall not be further "worked" in the way of advertising in programmes gotten up by clubs, churches, societies, &c.
A hat factory at Orange, N. J., has just been unionized. Non-union men were fired and the company is paying union men 25 per cent. more than is paid non-unionists.
An Illinois court ordered a railroad to pay a discharged conductor $875. The conductor was not given a reason for his dismissal and he was unable to secure work on any other road.

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

From Chicago to Pittsburg in Nine Hours and Twenty-five Minutes.

From Chicago to Pittsburg in nine hours and twenty-five minutes is the latest time-beating record of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was accomplished without any flourish of trumpets or advance announcement, and was not even known by many of the employes at terminal points.

The run took place last Friday, and is considered one of the best ever made on a road. No special preparation had been made for the trip and the locomotives used were those in the every-day service of the company.

The train consisted of three private cars of officials of the road. James McCrea, vice-president, and Joseph Wood, general manager, headed a party who occupied the cars.

The Madrid (official) Epoca, commenting on the retirement of Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, says: "Mr. Taylor has largely contributed to maintain the good relations (between the United States and Spain), and he will leave the best impressions in Spain."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Dr. Angell, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, has notified the State Department that he will sail from New York on the 7th of July for his post, stopping in London en route to confer with Mr. Terrell, the retiring Minister.

Commander N. H. Dyer has been ordered from duty as inspector of the First Lighthouse district to command the Philadelphia, and will be relieved by Commander Thomas C. Perry, of the War College.

There were 107 appointments of fourth-class postmasters Wednesday. Of these 61 were due to removals after four years' service, 4 to other removals and 42 to resignations and deaths.

A. P. Blanchard, of Flushing, N. Y., has made application for appointment as Commissioner of Navigation at Washington, and J. Reese, Jr., as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

William B. Shaw, of Pennsylvania, formerly chief of the finance division, but deposed some weeks ago, was transferred to be chief of the accounts division of the Indian Bureau.

Maj. James H. Reeves, of Newburgh, N. Y., was appointed chief of the stamp division of the Postoffice Department. He is an ex-veteran, lost a leg at the Battle of Fort Fisher, and was formerly employed in the department.

The alleged interview with President McKinley published in the London Daily Graphic and cabled back to this country is denied on the authority of Mr. McKinley. The President had no such interview, and says it is a pure fabrication.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has gone to Philadelphia to investigate the cases of a number of Ex-Union soldiers who have petitioned for their reinstatement in the United States Mint on the ground that they were wrongfully removed about three years ago for partisan reasons.

The Secretary of War sent to the House a report of the survey of the Buffalo entrance of Erie Basin and of Black Rock Harbor. It is recommended that a breakwater be constructed as a protection against storm and sea. The estimated cost is $248,000.

The nomination of Mr. Dan A. Grosvenor, "of Maryland," but really of Ohio, has been confirmed by the Senate. "Brother Dan" gets his deputy auditorship with its $2,500 per annum, and, therefore, will be better prepared than during the Cleveland administration to do effective political work in Ohio.

The Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee have promised to correct the tobacco schedule in the feature that, if enacted into law, would bear so hardly on the tobacco manufacturers of this country. They put a duty of 40 cents per pound on all the qualities of tobacco imported by the manufacturers of high grades of smoking tobaccos, and made the duty the same on the manufactured article.

Doctors J. E. Beatty and D. F. McKinney have been appointed examining surgeons of the Pension Office at Frederick, Md.

Richard Brothers has made application for appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue at Syracuse, N. Y.

Representative Pitney, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution in the House making a special order the consideration of a resolution appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a seawall at Sandy Hook, N. J.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed Monday was 105. Of these appointments, 55 were based on removals after four years' service, 9 on other removals and 41 on deaths and resignations.

WEST VIRGINIA HORROR.

Murderer Drove the Body of His Victim Three Hundred Miles.

Richmond is thoroughly aroused over the murder at Sisterville, W. Va., several days ago of Emanuel Crull, a well-known liveryman of Richmond. Crull left Richmond three weeks ago with his cousin, Irving Brown, and the latter has been arrested charged with the crime, and has admitted his guilt.

Brown was arrested at Moundsville and gave the name of Seth Hill, saying that his home was two miles from Grafton, W. Va. His linen bore the same name, but on his pocketbook was the name of Warren Brown, Elmira, N. Y.

When searched three watches, two gold and one silver, were found on his person, together with a small sum of money. Two letters were also found. One was addressed to N. J. Cull, Hanover Stables, Eighteenth street, Richmond, Va., on the envelope of which was a memorandum signed C. D. H., Richmond, Va. The other letter was addressed to "Emanuel Crull, 110 North Eighteenth street, Richmond, Va." There was also a memorandum on this, evidently written by Crull.

The sheriff went to Moundsville and served the warrant on Brown in jail. The silver watch found on his person was identified as that worn by Crull. The prisoner was taken to Sisterville by Chief of Police King and Sheriff Pyle. At 8 o'clock he had a preliminary hearing before Justice Hissam, and M. J. Crull and R. W. Harris, of Richmond, and local witnesses were examined. Brown pleaded not guilty when put on trial, but it availed him nothing. When the chief of police took the stand he testified that Brown had confessed to him that he had had trouble with Crull, had shot him in the head, and had then hauled the body in the wagon for more than a day.

Engines and Cars for the B. & O.

Within the past four months the business of the B. & O. has improved to such an extent that the prospect of a further increase is so good that the Receivers ordered the following new equipment:

3,000 box cars from the Pullman Car Company.

1,000 box cars from the Missouri Car Works for the Fairport Line.

500 coal cars from the Michigan Car Company.

20 freight and 5 passenger locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

15 freight locomotives from the Pittsbrg Locomotive Works.

This equipment is being delivered daily and as fast as the engines and cars are received they are placed in active service. These cars and engines will not increase the quipment to such an extent as might be thought, as a great many old locomotives are to be retired from service as soon as the new engines are completed. Among these old locomotives are about twenty of the famous old camel backs that have been in use since before the war. They have been doing the yard duty but have even gotten too old for that.

However, the new engines will increase the road capacity to a very large extent and the new cars will give the B. and O. the additional equipment that is badly needed. Within the past year and a half about 10,000 new freight cars and 140 locomotives have been added to the equipment.

STORM OF DEATH.

Four Inmates of an Asylum Killed.

DEBRIS COVERS MANY.

The Storm First Swept Over the Main Building of the Institution, Frightening the 700 Inmates, and Passed on to the Barn, Which Was Wrenched From Its Foundations—Damage Elsewhere.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Ill., says:—A tornado, which passed over the central and southern portion of Logan county, destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property and demolished the immense cow barn on the farm of the State institution for the feeble-minded. Twenty-six persons, seeking refuge from the storm, were buried in the debris. Four of the refugees, boy pupils from Chicago, were taken out dead. Five others were severely injured, one of whom, the farm superintendent, will probably die.

Averted a Panic of the Inmates.

At 3.45 in the afternoon a tornado was seen approaching the city from the southwest. The State Institution for the Feeble Minded, containing over 700 inmates, seemed to be directly in the path of the storm, and stringent measures were quickly taken to prevent a panic.

The roofs of several of the buildings were carried away and much damage was done about the grounds, but the 700 inmates were under perfect control of the attendants, and the threatened panic and great loss of life was averted.

The tornado passed on to the northeast, touching next on the farm and stock barns connected with the asylum, three miles distant. In the cow barn were huddled 26 persons, including the superintendent of the farm, Jacob Wilmot, twenty-four pupils and an attendant. The barn was wrenched from its foundation and torn to pieces. Four of the pupils were instantly killed, and the others, with the exception of the superintendent, escaped serious injury, and were shortly rescued from the debris.

The tornado continued to the northeast, doing great damage, the extent of which is as yet unknown. The storm divided into two sections and covered a wide territory. It is feared that the loss of life will be greatly enlarged when reports are received from outside the city.

Paper Mill Wing Blown Down.

The west wing of the Paragon Paper Mill, at Eaton, Ind., was blown in during the storm. Four people are reported buried in the debris. The loss on property is $25,000. The roof on the Eaton Window Glass Works was lifted off, and much damage on other property was done. In Munice the storm damage will amount to several thousand dollars. Several large roofs were lifted, among them being that of the Hannan building. The Albany Lumber Company's sheds were blown down, the Albany Bottle Works unroofed, and chimneys and stacks are down. Telephone and telegraph wires are all down. Flint Glass Works damaged, and the brick residence of M. Stout is damaged by lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Later returns received from both the north and western portions of the State indicate that the storm, which did not cease until morning, did much damage. A telegram from Greencastle says that reports from the country up to noon show that large quantities of valuable timber were destroyed, large trees being twisted off at their roots. Farm fencing and stock suffered severely, and two large barns, valued at $1,000 each, were destroyed by lightning. One at Hanbrick's station, containing some valuable live stock, was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownsburg, and Wabash the damage was heavy to farm property. At Valparaiso a heavy hailstorm, accompanied by a high wind, did a great deal of damage to all kinds of property.

LINCOLN, Nebr.—Violent wind storms prevailed over a wide district in Nebraska. In Lincoln some damage was done. At Munroe, west of Lincoln, the storm approached the violence of a tornado. Hardly a chimney is left in the town, and many roofs were taken off. The house of Peter Tobin was wrecked and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin were injured. Norfolk suffered from the storm in the way of unroofed houses and buildings blown away. Two men were injured but not seriously.

At Milford and Eagle the wind damaged small structures. A limited amount of rain fell, accompanied by hail.

SEDALIA, Mo.—The town was visited by a fierce electrical and wind storm. The power-house of the Sedalia Electric Railway and Power Company was struck by lightning and all of the dynamos ruined, leaving the city without street lights and stopping the cars on all of the six car lines. A number of buildings were twisted off their foundation, while fruit, shade, and ornamental trees in all parts of the city were broken down.

Cloudburst in the Rockies.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dispatches from the West report serious floods and a cloudburst west of Calgary in the Rocky Mountains. The suburbs of Calgary are submerged, fifty families homeless, and several bridges washed away. There has been no loss of life, but the damage to property will be heavy

TORNADO SWEEP.

Three Persons Killed Near Salina, Kan., and Many Injured.

A terrible tornado which passed fifteen miles northwest of Salina, Kan., about 10.30 Thursday night killed three persons and dangerously injured several others.

The track of the storm was narrow and winding. It tore down three sides of the Geesy pasture without passing through the middle of it. It came from the east and after doing its damage here divided, part going west and the rest north.

Geesay was away from home. The rest of the family had retired, but when the storm struck they made for their cave. Before they were out of the house, however, the tornado had destroyed it. The destruction was not known til morning, when neighbors found the dead and injured members of the family lying about in the debris.

The three dead were found about fifty feet away from the house. Near them was the baby, alive, but buried to his waist in dirt. The other three were found some distance west of the house. A two-by-four scantling was driven through one of Mrs. Geesy's limbs.

At Mrs. Story's, half a mile east of the Greesy place, the family was sleeping in a stone basement with a frame upright part. The frame work was blown on the family below, but none were killed.

Come on, fellows, here are rockets
That will set the skies aglow,
And a load of Chinese crackers
With a heathen snap and go.
Stop with all this argyfying.
Toss your balls and things away,
For I'm bent on jubilation
And on nothing else to-day.

You may tell me things are muxy,
And it ain't no time for fun—
That there's lots of trouble brewing,
And a lot of work undone;
But, consarn it all, mates! croaking
Neither makes nor saves your hay
If my bird had been a raven,
I'd have never seen to-day.

I'd have never pulled through forest
Where the redskin only yelled.
I'd have never sot my banner
On the heights the brown bear held
Through starvation, cold and darkness,
I'd have never fought my way,
To a p'int, I ruther reckon,
I kin blow awhile to-day.

See where I have stretched my fences,
See where I have cl'ared my land,
See where once the red deer herded,
My slick, growing cities stand.
See where now my budding harvests
Nod beneath the warm wind's sway.
I can tell you I have worked, friends,
And I mean to take a day.

For high over cloud and tempest
My intrepid eagle flies;
Thar's no thing above my banner
But God's blue and starry skies.
I was never one for bragging,
But I'd simply like to say,
Let a rival match my record,
And I'll dine on crow to-day,

So whoop-la, hurrah! come on, boys,
Leave the grannies home to skeer.
Come, bring out your guns and rockets,
For the glorious Fourth is here.
Shout and cheer, an' toot and whistle,
Blow and pop, and blaze away,
Huzza to the hull creation,
For it's Uncle Sam's birthday!

THE * FOURTH * OF * JULY.

By HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

THE old wooden clock in the kitchen had just struck nine.

Farmer Halliday had long been in bed and asleep. He rose at four o'clock every morning to get the farm work started bright and early, and his old wife was just rolling up her knitting-work to ascend the stairs—a mild-face woman with a white-frilled cap and a brown calico gown. While out in the dewy starlight by the gate Leah Linton stood, leaning her elbows on the fence and talking with a showily-dressed young woman of about her own age.

"Never seen the city?" exclaimed Flora Plimpton, echoing Leah's last words. "Never — seen — the — city? Well, I declare! I don't believe there's another girl in Tauhasset that could say that! You're too deliciously green for anything, Leah Linton!"

In the soft, metallic starshine Leah felt herself crimson to her very temples, with a sense of being somehow put in the wrong.

"No," she admitted; "I—"

"Leah! Leah!" called Mrs. Halliday's gentle old voice from the window. "Time to go to bed!"

"I'll be there in a minute!" Leah called back.

And then they could hear the sash softly close again.

"Such a stuffy old place!" said Flora, elevating her eyebrows. "And yet you tell me they've got money?"

"Nine hundred dollars in gold eagles," said Leah, with a certain pride in her accents. "I saw Mr. Halliday counting it out yesterday. He drew it from the bank to buy the mountain wood lot, and the lawyers are delaying the title longer than he expected."

"I should think he'd be afraid of its being stolen," tentatively observed Flora.

"Oh, it's locked up in the old Dutch cabinet, safe and sound! Besides, nobody knows but what it is still in the bank. But really, Flora, I can't go on this excursion with you Fourth of July," she added, regretfully.

"You can't go? And why not? Oh, Leah, you must go! Mr. Ferguson will be so disappointed if you aren't there. I can tell you, Leah, he's fairly raved about you ever since he saw you at the station, the day he came down to see me. I should be quite jealous if I hadn't another fellow in my eye. He says he won't go if you don't, and you'd hate to spoil the excursion, wouldn't you? Why can't you go?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Halliday have arranged to spend the day with their married daughter up in Beverly," said Leah, dejectedly. "They always go every Fourth of July."

"Oh, the selfishness of old people!" said Flora, indignantly. "And leave you poked up here alone, when there's an excursion boat stopping at Tauhasset Dock, with a band and awnings and all, and you never were on an excursion in your life! Oh, I don't wonder—it's enough to make anybody cry!" as a big tear-drop or so coursed down Leah's cheek and splashed on the sweet-brier leaves below. "Look here, Leah! It's a shame you never should go anywhere or see anything—"

"They're not s-selfish!" sobbed Leah, an instinctive sense of justice rising up in her heart. "The are just as good to me as they can be, and I love them dearly. But they don't like me to mix much with the young folks hereabouts. They're mostly trifling and no account, you know, in the factory and down at the rubber works—"

"Fiddlesticks!" said Flora Plimpton. "What's that but sheer selfishness? Leah, you shall go! Now listen to me! Once get 'em fairly started off with that old rattle-trap of theirs, with the one-eyed horse"—she laughed jeeringly—"and then you come down to the dock and wait for us. I'll see that the boat don't go off without you."

Leah drew a quick breath.

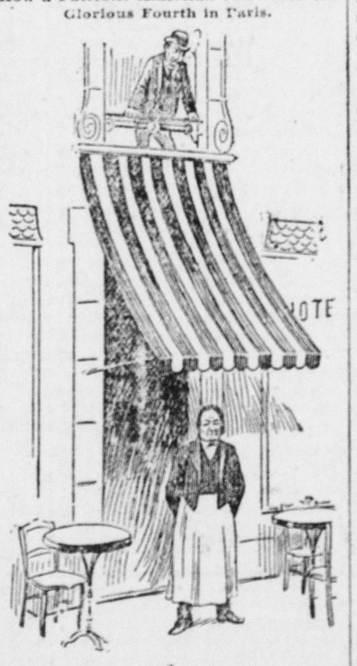
"I never was on a steamer in my life," said she. "But, Flora, I hate to deceive them."

"Where's the odds?" airily demanded Miss Plimpton. "You've got to deceive people sometimes if you want to get your rights."

Which ethical fact Leah was not sufficiently posted to dispute.

"When do they start off—at seven in the morning?" pursued Flora. "Good! We're not due at the dock until nine. There'll be lots of time for you to fix yourself up and come down; and mind, you wear that same pink muslin you had on at the station. Ferguson's fairly gone on that pink gown!"

How a Patriotic American Celebrated the Glorious Fourth in Paris.



I.

Leah's cheeks, for an instant, were rosier than any pink gown could be.

"It needs to be washed and ironed," said she.

"Oh, you can manage it!" said Flora, easily. "Good-by! I must be off. Nine o'clock, remember, at Tauhassat Dock—and if you're not there, Dave Ferguson ll come up after you."

She shook her finger laughingly at Leah, and vanished into the darkness of the summer night.

Leah Linton had come to the Hallidays ten years ago as a bound girl—a fatherless, motherless waif—big-eyed like a robin, with a thatch of chestnut hair overhanging her forehead, and slim, brown feet, guiltless of shoes or stockings, and the kindly old couple had adopted her into their heart and home.

Now, at eighteen, she was socially their equal, to all intents and purposes, and loved them with a timid, shrinking devotion.

But since Flora Plimpton had crossed her orbit, that bold, dashing girl, who was a "tryer-on" in Holt & Hanneford's big cloak and mantle store in New York, a disturbing element had risen into her heart—a longing to see the world, to mingle with the gay throng of whom Flora told her, to drink a draft from the cup of brimming, seething life that other people drank.

George Annis, the head carpenter of the rubber works, had seemed delightful company up to this time, but now he appeared tame and countrified beside Mr. Dave Ferguson, black-moustached and scarf-pinned, who had deigned to cast a gracious glance upon her rural charms.

All her little system of existence was troubled and upset. Leah scarcely knew why. Hitherto she had been serenely happy, like one of the twittering robins in the thicket; now a vague sense of wrong and discontent took possession of her as she entered the house, drew the ponderous bolt, and went up to her room.

"It is quite true what Flora Plimpton says," she thought. "I never go anywhere, or see anything!"

"Who was that talking over the gate with you last night, Leah?" Mrs. Halliday asked, the next day, as she helped Leah shell the peas for dinner.

"It was Flora Plimpton."

"I wouldn't set too much store by that girl, Leah, if I was you," counselled the good woman, reaching for another handful of the emerald pods. "The Plimptons always had a bad name, and I never heard no good of Flora, even arter they went away from here. A girl like you can't be too careful who she goes with."

Leah was silent, but she shelled away faster than ever.

There are times when advice seems to produce a directly opposite effect of what is intended, and Mrs. Halliday's words only served to strengthen the girl's resolve to have her own way for once.

"I shouldn't wonder," added the old woman, with a sly smile, "if George Annis were to come up this way Fourth o' July, arter me and father's gone."

Still the peas rattled into the pan like a miniature fusilade of artillery. Leah never looked up nor spoke.

"And I don't see as there'd be any harm in your askin' him to stay to dinner," added Mrs. Halliday. "He'd be sort o' company for you."

"I don't want any company!" burst out Leah. "If he says anything more to Mr. Halliday, ask him not to come. I'd rather be alone."

"Why, child, what's come to you?" said Mrs. Halliday, in surprise.

Leah made no answer. She was thinking of Ferguson's flashing black eyes and square chin.

George Annis was a nice-looking fellow enough, but George had no style. "Style" was one of Flora Plimpton's favorite words.

The morning of Fourth of July rose full of sweet summer hazes, musical with the trill of birds, and sparkling with dew.

Leah could scarcely wait for the old farm wagon to drive off before she began her own toilet, frizzing her hair to look like Flora's tangled tresses, and adjusting the newly-laundered pink muslin gown to imitate, as nearly as possible, the prevailing fashion.

Her heart beat restlessly; the color came and went nervously on her cheek; and even after she was standing at the dock, with the house-key in her hand, she began to think that the time never would come for the excursion boat to steam around the curve of the hills.

"What will George Annis think if he comes there and finds it all shut up and vacant?" she thought, with a species of strange exultation.

Hush! The sound of drum and horn and piercing fife, the flutter of bunting, the roar of paddle wheels! The boat was here at last, and the first object she took note of was Flora Plimpton, waving a handkerchief from the guards.

"Come on board!" shouted Flora, looking red and excited. "Dave Ferguson ain't here yet. He'll get on next landing. Hurry—hurry!"

But in her haste Leah had dropped the house-key, and stepped out of the throng to pick it up from the trampled grass.

With the sight of its gleaming brass wards, a sudden thought flashed into her mind. The money in the old Dutch cabinet at home!

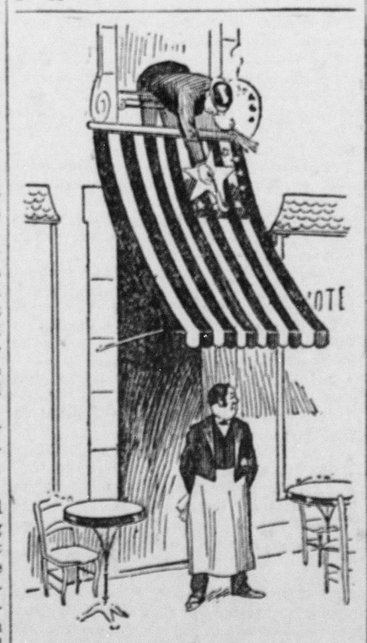
Why had she never remembered that? How had she proved so faithless to the trust the old people had tacitly imposed on her?

She lifted a pale, remorseful face to Flora.

"I—I can't go!" said she, huskily. "There's something I've forgotten."

"What nonsense!" screamed Flora. "You'll be too late!"

"All aboard!" yelled the stout man in the blue-and-gold uniform at the gangplank.



II.

The drum rolled out, the fifes shrieked joyfully, the paddle wheels plashed again, and the bright flags floated away, while Leah fled tumultuously back through dew-dripping thickets and long stretches of sun-steeped meadow.

The money! the money! It seemed as if her light feet were weighted—as if every pulsing, sunshiny second were an hour. The money! the money!

In sight of the old house, she stopped aghast. The west window was wide open, its veil of climbing Michigan roses torn rudely away, a wooden bench drawn up close to it, as if to serve as a step to some one who desired to effect unlawful entrance. From the inside she could hear vague, muffled sounds, as if of hand-to-hand combat, then a heavy fall.

"You villain!" roared a voice, so hoarse that at first she did not recognize it for George Annis, "I've got you now!"

She rushed frantically in.

"George—George, what is it?" she cried.

With a clothesline which he had snatched from a peg behind the door, George Annis was binding the arms of a man who lay panting and pale on the floor—the arms of Mr. David Ferguson.

'Tis Independence Day.

Once more, my merry girls and boys,
'Tis Independence Day;
And cannons boom and joy-bells ring,
And everyone is gay.
And Young America again
Hears Uncle Sam's brave story,
Of how we won our freedom, and
Flung to the breeze Old Glory.

"Not that Ferguson is his name at all!" said George, hotly. "It's Dave Ferrall, who broke open the factory till, three years ago, and slipped off to Canada—only he wore a heavy black beard then, and was dressed like a working man, and now he's masquerading as a gentleman, with a silk hat and a smooth-shaven face. The scoundrel! And he's married to that Plimpton girl. They work in couples."

Leah hurried into the other room. The drawer of the old Dutch cabinet had been forced open. It was empty! She clasped both hands over her heart.

"Don't be frightened, Leah," said Annis, rising to his feet, and nodding encouragingly to her. "I met your folks up on Haddon Hill, as I came down, and Mr. Halliday called out to me that he had the money with him. He decided at the last minute that it wasn't quite safe to leave it, with only a slip of a girl like you in the house, and maybe villainous tramps around—like this fellow." And he contemptuously pushed discomfited Ferguson with his foot. "Come out on the porch, Leah; I don't quite like to breathe the same air with this thieving cur. I see Billy Locke coming down the turnpike, and I'll get him to stop at the constable's. Wasn't it lucky that I chanced to happen in just as he was prying the old drawers open with his jimmy?"

Leah was like her lover—she felt that she could not draw a free breath until the burglar was taken off by the fussy village constable and his assistants in an open farm wagon.

But when the coast was clear at last, she made an open confession of all her backslidings to George Annis' indulgent ears.

"You'll never want to speak to me again?" said she, timidly, lifting her brown eyes to his face.

"Leah," said he, quietly, "I never loved you so dearly in all my life before. Do you know, dear, that I came here to-day to ask you to be my wife?"

And the two together, in some picnic fashion, cooked a dinner that seemed to them like nectar and ambrosia, and when the old folks returned on the edge of the dust, they were engaged.

"I sort o' thought it might happen so," said Mrs. Halliday.

In an Off-Hand Way.

"Get a move on, there!" impatiently cried the little boy's fingers as they held a match down to the reluctant giant cracker.

"Oh, come off," snarled the giant cracker.

And in another moment the little boy's fingers did so.

Wasted.

Brown—"So you are sorry you put the lighted firecracker in the minister's pocket?"

Little Johnny—"Yes, dad. It was the biggest one I had, and it didn't go off."

The Versatile Small Boy.

At other times the cat he'd take
And to the floor he'd tack her;
Then Johnny used to take the cake,
While now he takes the cracker.

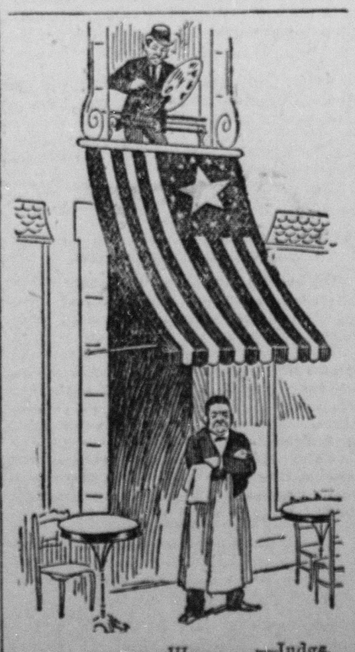
After the Crisis.

Brown—"I'd like to have my little boy's life insured."

Manager—"Come around after the Fourth and I'll talk with you about it."

His Last Fourth.

He stuffed his cannon, for he meant
To scare his little brother.
He never knew which way he went,
And he'll never see another.



III. —Judge.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Professors of Paris medical colleges, finding the freight on bodies from the provinces for the use of the students a heavy drain on their resources, have been shipping them as smoked bacon, the freight rate for which is much less. The discovery has put all France into hysterics.

A Kentucky strawberry grower reports a clear profit this season of $729.63 on seven acres of ground. Numbers of women and children who would have earned money in no other way made one or two dollars a day picking berries. Another grower of strawberries reports his clear profit to have been $357.50 on two acres of ground.

Is it right to make a dog work in harness? Belgium answers yes, England no, the United States is indifferent, and France is deliberating. The French law against using dogs as beasts of burden is often violated in some of the provinces, and a movement has been started for a repeal. Belgians say their draught dogs are quite jolly; but if the dogs could vote on the subject, they would be apt to approve the English view.

The German census of 1895 shows that the population of Germany numbered 52,279,901, or 2,851,434 more than at the previous census in 1890. This increase of more than five per cent. in five years is greater than in almost any other country the population of which is not added to by immigration. The number of females exceeds by nearly one million that of the males, viz. 26,618,651 against 25,661,250.

The new Missouri law requiring the owner of swine, sick of any fatal disease, to at once notify those keeping swine on adjoining premises of the fact, and requiring the owners of swine that die of any disease, to bury same within twenty-four hours and prohibiting from burying them "in or immediately adjacent to any water course, ravine or slough leading through or onto other premises," is a good one, and the farmers of that state should see that it is enforced.

Australia, which has led in many socialistic experiments made by the state, is now considering the question of state physic. The president of the Queensland Medical Association proposes that the country be divided into medical districts, under doctors paid by the state to look after all the inhabitants, and that the money for the purpose be raised by a poll-tax of two dollars a year. This would enable the state to pay fifteen hundred dollars for the lowest medical salaries. A New South Wales labor league has declared that "the practice of medicine should be a national service."

There has always been a good deal of dodging of responsibility in cases where overcoats or hats have been stolen while the owners were eating at restaurants and the like. The Supreme Court of New York now says a restaurant keeper is bound to look out for the safe keeping of its patrons' property in such cases. It has just held a restaurant man for $35 for the loss of an overcoat be one of his guests. The restaurant diner can now wrestle with his viands without having to cast an eye ever and anon at his fur-lined overcoat or wonder whether he will have to go home bare-headed.

"Nothing new under the sun," said the preacher. Yet many people think that he did not foresee the bicycle. Nevertheless, Mr. Yang Yu, late Chinese minister to this country, declares that they used bicycles in the Flowery Kingdom twenty centuries ago. He adds that their manufacture was finally prohibited by the Emperor because the Chinese women rode so constantly that they neglected their families and domestic duties. This bit of satire indicates to Youth's Companion that Mr. Yang Yu has attained a very intelligent appreciation of Occidental humor during his residence in this country.

Concerning the Polar basin, whereto, with the opening of the season, the explorers are again scurrying from all quarters, Sir George Nares says that it is a locked-up bay continuing out of the narrowed Atlantic channel, with a warm stream of water constantly pouring into it between Spitzbergen and Norway and a cold, icy one as constantly running out between Spitzbergen and Greenland and also through the narrow straits between Greenland and America, the first conveying an enormous source of heat toward the north, the latter causing the intense cold of Canada and that on the east side of Greenland and North America.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than five years, 166 for each million; between five and fifteen, 288; between twenty and twenty-five, 422; between forty-five and sixty, 1,625, and above sixty five years, 7,090 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of total population, in Russia on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt because of ophthalmia due to irritation caused by movements of the sand by the wind.

Superintendent Smith of the Menagerie Bureau of the New York Park Department has reported that the twenty-five buffaloes lent to the city by the late Austin Corbin estate have eaten most of the grass in Van Cortlandt Park, tramped up the rest and destroyed the shrubbery. He says the city will have to buy food for them. The city was to have one out of every four of the calves born. Only four have been born, and one of them has died. A pack of lawyers may have to be hired to settle whether it was the city's calf or the estate's calf which died. Another thing which makes the calf end of the city's bargain look bad is that only nine of the herd are cows. Maybe the buffaloes are white elephants.

Remarkable dredging operations are being carried on in Arizona in the process of reclaiming arid lands by irrigation. A regular river dredge started in at Salt river and has dredged its own way across miles of desert. It makes its own channel and floats on the water that follows it from the river, thus making the process rapid and comparatively cheap. Remarkable it also is that the canals now being dug in this way follow the course of the ancient irrigation canals dug there by the highly civilized people that inhabited this region before recorded American history began. Here flourished nations that knew as much about irrigation as we do to-day, and no doubt the desert blossomed under their cultivation, for this land is exceedingly productive as soon as water strikes it. Probably the prehistoric inhabitants of the region migrated southward, thus leaving the country to revert to its desert condition. Ruins of large buildings, in the form of great mounds of rubbish, are seen along the lines of the old canals.

Cats are no longer regarded as despised creatures, to be victimized by small boys and permitted to live only on tolerance by their elders. Like the end of the century woman, they are at last beginning to achieve some of the rights for which they have been clamoring so long, and perhaps when they are accorded equal rights with their natural foe of the canine race they will cease to bemoan their fate about the streets and to hold indignation meetings at the midnight hour and display similar anarchical proclivities. That they have already made rapid strides toward the desired end is proved by the fact that they have recently held their "annual convention"—in other words; cat show—in Manchester, England. Champion Xenophone, sent by S. Woodiwiss, of London, was pronounced the best cat in the show. He received the prize for brown or tabby males, and was valued in the catalogue at £1,000 ($5,000). Champion Perfection, who is said to have taken more prizes than any cat living, was worth even more. He took the first prize for red male tabbies, and Peeping Joe the second. Both belong to Mr. Klumell.

Sunday Feeding.

Under the heading of the "Sunday Penalty of Irregular Feeding," the Medical Record points out that in our progress from barbarism we have evolved a people with whom regularity in eating is absolutely necessary to good health. As a result of this artificial existence, the secretions are poured out and ready for action with the monotony of clockwork. If this system is neglected, the violator not only suffers bodily discomfort, but an actual injury is done to the digestive apparatus, which has been so educated that it requires a definite amount of exercise and positive promptness in feeding that requirement. The stomach having poured out its secretions, as customary, waits only a short time before allowing them to be absorbed without the accompanying nutrition which goes to the formation of more secretions. After a few such experiences, the secretions become less in amount and activity, and indigestion ensues. Dyspeptics are ordered to eat at inflexibly regular intervals. Normal stomachs are by no means many, yet this rule, so imperative to sufferers, is regularly disregarded by the well. Once a week, the three regular daily meals are replaced by late rising and abstinence, followed by gluttony. The gastric juices know nothing of a seventh day of "rest," and the result is discomfort, stupidity, and loss of appetite on Monday.

Bald Headed Men Not Consumptive.

"There is one satisfaction a bald headed man can have," observed a physician to a Star reporter, "and that is that there are hundreds of chances in his favor that he will never die with consumption. There seems to be some kind of a connection between bald heads and sound lungs. If a man is prematurely bald it shows that there is something abnormal with him, but it does not show that there is any trouble with his lungs. Indeed, it shows that the lungs are all right. There is another thing in connection with consumptives, and it is an old woman's saying that a consumptive man or woman will never comb their hair gray. By this is meant that the consumptive will die before his or her hair becomes gray, and it is a safe rule to go by. My observation is, and it's the same with many others, that consumptives have a very full growth of hair; indeed, if one looks into the matter with any care, it will be noticed that their hair is very heavy in comparison with others."—Washington Star.

Ingenious Way to Filter Water.

A supply of spring water at Kiel, Germany, is so strongly charged with iron as to be unsuitable for use. To improve it, the authorities first cause it to traverse a system of metallic channels and cascades, then to pass through a bed of coke ten feet thick, and finally through sand filters, each about sixty-five feet long and forty-nine feet wide. The treatment has proven successful in removing all iron, leaving the water unobjectionable in color, taste and smell. The bed of coke is divided into eight compartments, which are washed free from iron once a week by isolating a compartment at a time, and the sand filters are cleansed by replacing a thin upper layer with clean sand.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 1

All Union tin plate factories in the country are to close.

Well, how do you like the way they are running things at Harrisburg?

CUT down the salaries 30 per cent., it will relieve the tax ridden people.

ONE often reads of tramps stealing rides on freight trains, which is not considered recpectable. But what is to be thought of several scores of legislators stealing railroad fares?

Every taxpayer looks to see Governor Hastings veto all the carfare, telegraph, telephone and carriage-drive steals in the appropriation bills, and receive the thanks of a robbed people.

During a terrific thunder storm on night of 25, at Dakota, Ga., lightning struck a convict camp near that town and killed four convicts, with ten more dying.

IT is rumored from a source usually reliable that it is the intention of Queen Victoria to retire at an early date from active rule in favor of the Prince of Wales.

The United States and State governments can be carried on without the least detriment to the wellfare of the people, for one half the money now expended. Fully one half the money goes for exorbitant salaries, jobs, and legalized stealing.

AN item of $175 for cigars has been stricken out of the bill of the committee which investigated the burning of the State capitol. One would think that there had been enough smoke connected with that event without the committee trying to add to the State's big bill for the article.

Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, a few days ago introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of all Government officials and employes, from the President down to the humblest scrubwoman, about 30 per cent. He has figured out that the bill, if enacted, will reduce the annual expenditures of the Government about $60,000,000.

About $125,000 is the amount of appropriation bills for paying expenses for legislative investigating committees that did not investigate. The items are largely for car fares, yet all rode on passes; for telegrams, yet barely a half dozen had any messages to send; for carriage hire, yet not a member was at any expense for a ride; for cigars, etc., for which there is no warrant in law. This large sum was divided among the members of the committees, although not one had paid a dollar out of pocket. The sums allotted to a committeeman run from $42 up to several hundred dollars! A grab and a clear steal.

Thus far only six members have declared on the floor that they would refuse to accept any of this money as they were not entitled to it.

Legislators Who Wont Steal Mileage.

The example of Representative Rice, of Bucks, in declaring that he had spent no money for "car fare, telegrams, telephone, carriage hire, etc.," and therefore refused to accept a cent of the amount so kindly entered as due him for those things in an investigation bill by some of his fellow-committeemen, was publicly followed on Saturday by Representative Hosack, of Allegheny; Alexander, of Clearfield; J. C. Wilson, of Lycoming, and Ford and Pedder, both of Allegheny. Mr. Ford was a Penrose voter, and all the others voted for Wanamaker. They have all said that they incurred no expense for the traveling or messages for which they were represented in bills as demanding pay, and yet each one says he attended as many meetings as any of the other committeemen. "We rode on free passes," they admit, "and therefore we could not consistently accept pay for car fare."

Hon. G. M. Hosack, of Pittsburg, is another member who has set an example which entitles him to a high place in the honor list. He has refused his mileage dues on the ground that since he did not have to pay his fare he is not entitled to mileage. Good for Hosack. The members of the Legislature all travel on passes, and, barring Hosack and perhaps a few others, collect from the State what their tickets would have cost if they had to buy them.

OUR INCREASE IN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The *World* has shown that by extravagant appropriations Congress has forced an increase of $1,427,000,000 in the governmental expenses of the ten years between 1896 and 1887 as compared with the preceding decade.

The total expenditures of the Government between 1896 and 1789 are stated at $14,789,000,000 so that the increase in ten years of extravagance is nearly 10 per cent. of the total for more than a century.

In reply to such exposures it is customary to say that that we are growing immensely in population; that we have become a "billion-dollar country" and can afford to increase our outlay.

This argument fails as soon as the statistics of population are compared with those of expenditure. With our immense increase in population during twenty years we ought to have had a decrease percapita in the expense of government. Instead of that the latest Treasury statistics show that while the per capita expense for 1876 (including pensions and postoffice) was only $7.24, it had risen to $8.22 last year.

Immense as is our increase in population it has been surpassed by the increase in extravagance at Washington. —New York *World*.

BRUSH VALLEY.

A Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

Our farmers are beginning to make hay.

Some of our farmers are obliged to replant their potatoes.

The crows are trying to take advantage of the farmers in every respect.

A number of our young people celebrated the 4th last Saturday evening.

H. H. Stover, who is working near Centre Hall, was among his friends over Sunday.

Miss Stapleton, of Lewisburg, and Dr. Brubaker, of Mifflinburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. George Smull, near Rebersburg.

We are almost ashamed to say that on Sunday a four-horse load of our young people of Rebersburg and vicinity left for Penns Cave.

Last Sunday afternoon Dr. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg, preached an excellent sermon. All are glad to hear the Dr. when an opportunity affords.

The Selinsgrove college boys, Messrs. Ed. and Herob Brungard, of near Wolf's Store, and Win Morris, of Rebersburg, are home to spend their summer vacation.

Rev. Rearick and family, of Centre Hall, spent last Friday and Saturday among their many Rebersburg friends; all are glad to see the Rev. and his family.

Last Thursday evening Lloyd Walker and Lottie Miller, both of Rebersburg, completed their courting course by crowning it with a marriage ceremony. May their life be long and happy.

Rev. W. W. Sholl, a student at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, and who at the same time fills a charge near Williamsport, came home last week to spend some time with his many friends.

The following young people had a picnic at Penn Cave last Wednesday: Misses Lulu Erhard, Rilla and Vera Alma Gramley, Annie Nearhood, and Messrs. Claude Haines, Ed. Zeigler, Orvis Frank, Elra Krape, and Harry Corman. They report a very pleasant time.

On Sunday evening the Lutheran Missionary Society gave a first-class entertainment. The exercises were not only very much appreciated by the large audience, but they were also spiritually instructive. The young folks did very well; the recitation by Miss Stapleton, of Lewisburg, was excellent; the addresses by Dr. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg, and Rev. Muma, of Rebersburg, were very much appreciated, and after they had completed their talks, every person was glad he or she lived in this highly praised Brush valley. The church was crowded to its utmost, and the entertainment will long be remembered.

Farmers Mills.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy making hay, and all report a heavy crop.

Miss Rosa Armbruster, an accomplished young lady, who has been living with Mr. Benjamin Gentzels, at Nittany valley for the last two years, spent last week at home, where many of her old friends called to see her.

Miss Clara Hockman, of Bellefonte, is home visiting her parents and many friends.

Calvin Neece, who left this place eight years ago, has returned home, where he intends spending the greater part of his vacation.

The Union Sunday school will hold a festival at the Union church on Saturday evening, July 17th. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cakes, candies, bananas, summer drinks, etc., will be served. Proceeds for the benefit of the school; all are invited.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 24	83	52	part cloudy.
" 25	82	61	part cloudy.
" 26	69	58	clear.
" 27	69	46	clear.
" 28	75	47	clear.
" 29	80	67	part cloudy.
" 30	84	68	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On evening of 24th, .65 in. on 30th, early morning, .18 inch.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

SPRING MILLS.

News of the Past Week from Down the Valley.

Is the fish law prohibiting the use of dip nets, out lines, and explosives a dead letter?

The Spring Mills Musical Normal closed a very successful session of six weeks on Friday last. A summer session will commence late in July.

Ball playing seems to be the latest craze here at present. Every evening young men and boys are stationed most anywhere in our village, and amuse themselves by tossing a ball and occasionally damaging their fingers.

Snakes appear to be unusually numerous this summer. Several have been killed in this neighborhood measuring over four feet in length They are the black snake of the racer species, but are not particularly poisonous.

B G. Kennelly of our village, was very unfortunate last week; on Thursday his high spirited mare presented him with a pair of twins, but notwithstanding all his care and nursing before noon of same day all three died. Mr. Kennelly jocularly remarked that on Wednesday last, he was the possessor of a remarkably fine animal, on the following Thursday morning he was the owner of three, and by noon he had none.

About two weeks since we started in quite lively and were determined to have an old fashioned celebration of the 4th of July; but it evidently was all talk and spent itself in fumes and vapor. Nothing has been done, nor is there any likelihood of any thing being done. The movement, if it really ever was any substantial movement simply failed, or commonly speaking fizzled out, consequently away from the usual fire crackers of the small boys there will be no public celebration of the day.

E. P. Shook's strawberry patch did not yield well.

Miss Evans, from Illinois, is visiting her uncle, James Evans.

J. O. Condo's daughter Josie, from State College, is visiting her grandfather, A. Allison.

On Saturday, July 3, there will be a game of ball between Rebersburg and our home team. The game will be called at 1.30.

J. O. McCormick spent last week at Mt. Carmel and Shamokin delivering enlarged pictures. He reports business a little slow.

P. D. Phillips the expert painter from Colyer, finished painting W. O. Rearick's and James A. McClintic's double house. It presents a beautiful appearance; if others would follow their example it would add greatly to the appearance of our town.

The new postoffice building is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be occupied on August 1st. It is located less than seventy-five feet from its present location, undoubtedly the most convenient locality in the village. During the contest for the appointment, quite a number of our goodly people were annoyed and perplexed as to where the new postmaster would locate the office; possibly some had an idea it would be placed on the top of Egg Hill, so to quiet their fears and settle the question, all the applicants made it known that no matter who received the appointment the postoffice would be less than seventy-five feet from its present location and not in any store. Consequently Mr. Long is simply locating the building within the bounds he and all the other applicants promised to do. Mr. Long contemplates placing a letter box in a convenient locality on what is called the "hill" and have the letters collected in time for all mail trains. This will be a great accommodation to those residing in that section of the village.

Within the last ten days the question has been repeatedly asked—and not answered, why do our school directors leave home to obtain teacher for the schools in this township? It certainly is not very complimentary to the district, nor very encouraging to those desirous of becoming teachers. On Saturday 19th inst, the board appointed six from adjoining townships, when we have teachers here, just as competent and capable, just as thoroughly qualified to teach as the six non-residents appointed by the board. Is this justice, or even common sense? Why is the intelligence of Gregg township repudiated, and made to appear as if incompetency and stupidity were the prevailing characteristics and the board were obliged to seek elsewhere for the necessary talent to conduct our schools, which is absurd. We have ladies and gentlemen in Gregg township—who were applicants—of ability and learning, thoroughly competent and able to instruct in all the branches taught in any school or academy. There was and is no necessity to seek elsewhere for efficiency and ability; we have here sufficient talent for all our schools, and why the directors in opposition to all sense of propriety and reason, make these uncalled for outside appointments is far beyond ordinary comprehension. If it is simply customary, it is high time the ridiculous custom was abolished and new rules adopted. If other townships see proper to continue the absurd custom, that is their business—each to their choice, but let the people of Gregg township turn down this piece of folly and be wiser, be determined that on all future occasions they will appreciate and honor their own talent in preference to any other.

Star Store.

Our trade was never better.

Thanks for your appreciation of our determined efforts to sell you the best goods at prices close buyers should pay for them.

We can only name a few items, which you will readily see is away below the regular. In fact everything in our store is sold with little profit. Many 5 and 10 cent articles going for 2 and 3 cents. Buying only for cash, selling only for cash, no expense, you see we can easily do it.

Look at These!

25 cent Dish Pan	2 for 25c
5 quart Enameled Preserving Kettle,	25c
Men's Leather Suspenders, regular price 50c, our price	25c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, regular price $1.00, our price	75c
Brownie Overalls for boys	25c
Hand Saws	10c
Wash Boards	10c
Huron Scythe Stone	3c

Follow The Star, and you will follow the crowd. Will sell Howe Wagon Scales cheap for cash. The store will close every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, sharp.

G. O. BENNER.

Removal.

I desire to inform the public that my Wagon and Smith Shops have been removed to the Handle Factory Building, near the railroad station. Am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Wagon and Buggy line. Prices will be satisfactory, and all work strictly guaranteed. Repair work a specialty, and would ask a continuance of the public patronage.

JOHN SWARM,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

(SEAL.) I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 7th day of May, A. D., 1897, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

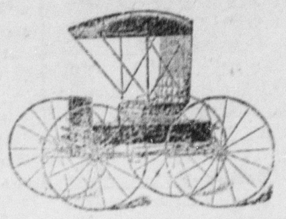
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 10th day of May, A. D., 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 15, '97. Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00

Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those $5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

New Spring Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the pring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Columbia Bicycles

"A thousand dollars would not buy a better bicycle than the Columbia—nor 'just as good' —because none so good is made."

$100 TO ALL ALIKE

Hartfords are next best, $60, $50, $45

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Greatest Bicycle Factory in the World. More than 17 Acres Floor Space.

Branch House or dealer in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

You should know about bicycles. Send for the handsomest bicycle Catalogue ever issued. Free if you call at any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 16, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2.58 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily except Sunday, for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.10 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 49 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	5 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 29	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 53	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
2 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 55	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.48 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.28 a. m. 10.05 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.04 a. m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.06 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5,	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSB'G...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 28	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10	.....	PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00		.....	NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 22	†9 30	.....	NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 32	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 03	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Sheriff Cronister was in town Monday.

——George Ocker made a business trip to Sunbury last week.

——Rev. J. M. Rearick attended the commencement exercises at Selinsgrove last Saturday.

——Mrs. Carrie Osman left Wednesday morning for a visit with friends in Milroy and Lewistown.

——Mrs. Gertrude Frank, of Spring Mills, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer this week.

——Miss Jeane Stapleton, who is successfully teaching a class in elocution here, spent Sunday at Millheim.

——Miss Emilie B. Swartz, of Bethlehem, Pa., is the guest of her friend Miss Grace Smith since Saturday last.

——Mrs. Annie Van Pelt has been confined to the house the past week, from a slight illness, but is slowly recovering again.

——Mr. and Mrs. Walton W. Bayard arrived Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Bayard's father, Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew is attending commencement exercises at the Millersville, Pa., State Normal this week.

——Witmer and James Smith and Mr. White, all of Williamsport, spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents here.

——Miss Jennie Odenkirk returned home last Saturday after a couple weeks visit with friends at Mifflinburg and Lewisburg.

——Dr. Chas. Gutelius and wife, of Mifflinburg, were the guests at the home of Charles Nell, west of the Old Fort, over Sunday.

——J. D. S. Gast and daughter, Miss Katharine, of Mifflinburg, were visiting among friends in the valley last week and this week.

——Mrs. Beulah Brisbin Boone arrived Tuesday from Schenectady, N. Y., with little daughter, on an extended visit to her parents here.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot returned home last Friday after a visit of several weeks with her uncle Dr. G. P. Weaver, in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. Joseph Atlee returned to her home at Tyrone last Saturday after a visit of several weeks among relatives in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Co. Supt. Gramley was a member of the Board of Examiners at the Stroudsburg State Normal. This institution is presided over by Prof. Geo. P. Bible.

——Our esteemed friend, J. B. Ream, of Gregg, one of the Reporter's oldest readers, was a welcome caller, and was pleased to give his label a position in the front.

——Daniel Slotman, for two years a resident of Doylesburg, Pa., paid his respects to the Reporter and also paid up his subscription. He has moved back to Potter's bank again.

——A. C. Alexander, of Centre Hill, favored us with a call, accompanied by his daughter who had a desire to see how type setting was done; before leaving he let a label pusher drop into our till.

——Prof. Calvin Neff, principal of the Mifflinburg schools, and family, are spending several weeks with his brother Charley Neff, on the farm west of the Old Fort.

——John Keller, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, arrived home on Saturday on his vacation. John is in his senior year, and will enter the seminary on completing his college course.

——Rev. E. J. Wolf, a Professor in the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, was the guest of his brother Wm. Wolf, the latter part of last week. He also paid his aged mother a visit in Rebersburg.

——Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Pottsville, and Miss Anna Hamilton, of State College, two exceedingly bright and accomplished young ladies visited Misses Emilie and Grace Alexander, Saturday and Sunday last. The ladies are both students at State College.

——Mr. A. B. McNitt, of Siglerville, Mifflin county, was in town last Friday looking after his interests on this side of the Seven mountains. He was accompanied by his son, A. Brown McNitt. Mr. McNitt is one of Mifflin county's most influential and wealthiest farmers, and has a number of investments in this county.

Union County Deaths

In New Berlin, Ellis Predix, aged 52 years.

In Lewisburg, the widow of Jacob Baker, aged 82 years.

In Mifflinburg, the widow of Benj. W. Thompson, aged 78 years.

In Lewisburg, Gertrude, daughter of John Zimmerman, aged 5 years.

In Mifflinburg, the wife of C. D. Laudenslager, aged 50 years.

In Reading, Rev. Geo. E. Adams, formerly of Mifflinburg, aged 75 years.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and " " move it.

New Time Table.

On Sunday June 20th the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place in effect a new time table, new fast train No. 20, will be placed in service for the east and south, leaving Williamsport 7.30 a. m. arriving at Philadelphia 12., 50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. making connection at Washington for the south, at New York for all points east and at Philadelphia for all seashore resorts.

Train No. 14 will leave Lock Haven at 7.30 a m. instead of 7.25 a. m., Williamsport 8.30 a. m. This train will run daily.

Train No. 12 now leaving Williamsport at 4 p. m., will be made a through train from the north, leaving Buffalo 8.05 a. m. Rochester 9.55 a. m. Canandaigua 11.15 a. m., Elmira 1.30 p. m. with through parlor car from Rochester to Philadelphia. This train will arrive at Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m.

Trains Nos 8 and 6 will be annulled on Canandaigua Division. Train No. 8 will leave Elmira for Williamsport at 9.45 a. m. instead of 10.05 a. m. Train No. 6 will leave Elmira for Williamsport at 4.15 p. m. instead of 3.35 p. m.

A new train No. 2 will be run on Canandaigua Division leaving Canandaigua 9 a. m. arriving at Elmira at 11.30 a. m. This train will have connections at Canandaigua from the east and west leaving Syracuse 6 a. m. Rochester 7.45 a. m.

Train No. 10 will be made earlier leaving Canandaigua 3.45 p. m. instead of 6.29 p. m. with connections from the east and west arriving at Elmira 6.25 p. m. instead of 8.45 p. m.

Train No. 16 from the north will be changed to train No. 4 and the time made earlier, leaving Buffalo 4 p. m. Rochester 6.20 p. m. Elmira 9.40 p. m. arriving at Williamsport 12.15 a. m. where it will be consolidated with train No. 4 leaving Williamsport 12.25 a. m. This will give Washington passengers from Williamsport a much better service as a Washington sleeper will be run on this train from Williamsport arriving at Washington 7.40 a. m. This sleeper will be placed at Williamsport so that it may be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. Passengers from the north on this train will have a through sleeper from Buffalo to Washington. Philadelphia sleepers on this train from Erie and Williamsport will be continued as at present.

Train No. 2. arriving at Williamsport 9.50 a. m. from Elmira will be abandoned.

Train No. 6 eastward will leave Williamsport 7.10 instead of 7 p. m.

The time of train No. 9 from the south and east will be quickened to arrive at Williamsport 2.25 a. m. Elmira 4.45 a. m. Rochester 7.30 a. m. Buffalo 9.25 a. m. with through sleeper from Washington to Buffalo.

Train No. 3 will leave Williamsport at 7.10 a. m. instead of 7.15 a. m. and will run to Elmira only, except on Sundays, when it will run through to Canandaigua connecting for Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls as at present. Sleepers will be run on this train from Philadelphia to Erie, Philadelphia to Williamsport and Washington to Williamsport.

A new train will leave Elmira at 7.30 a. m. arriving at Canandaigua 9.55 a. m. Rochester 10.50 a. m. Buffalo 12.45 p. m. Syracuse 1.18 p. m.

Train No. 15 northward will leave Williamsport at 2.50 p. m. instead of 2.40 p. m.

Train No. 1 northward will leave Williamsport for Elmira 7 p. m. instead of 7.07 p. m.

Train No. 1 westward will leave Williamsport for Renova at 7.05 p. m. instead of 7.10 p. m.

Train No. 13 leaving Williamsport at 10.45 p. m. for Lock Haven will run daily.

Trains Nos 31, 14 and 12 will be run to Lewisburg on Sundays.

A Bargain.

Two good horses, 5 and 6 years old, will be sold cheap. Apply to Harry W. Dinges, Centre Hall, Pa.

TRADE MARK
This Girl is an acquaintance in thousands of American homes where she is known as "The None Such Mince Meat Girl." Her smile is reflected in every home she enters for she brings delicious mince pie to all, and at the same time saves the housewife from the drudgery that old time mince pie making required.
Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.
Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Peykins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y., Mfrs. of
NONE SUCH
MINCE MEAT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Eliza I. Curtin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will present the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r c. t. a.
junel7-6t Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Potter township, for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
No. pupils enrolled in all the schools	441
Average daily attendance	332
Amt tax levied for school purposes	$2579 41

TREASURER'S ACCT—MONEY RECEIVED.

State appropriation	$2060 45
From collector, including all kinds taxes	2393 54
From loans	359 60
From co. treas., unseated lands, fines, &c.	97 03
From all other sources	27 53
Total receipts	$4938 05

MONEY PAID OUT.

For purchasing grounds	$ 76 00
For building houses	14 28
For teachers, wages	2526 00
For rent and repairs	220 25
For institute	94 12
For fuel and contingencies	394 14
Fees of treasurer	49 40
Salary of secretary, stationery, etc	10 00
For debt and interest paid	1104 78
For school books	190 10
For supplies	220 85
For other purposes and sundry expenses	50 32
Total money paid out	$4990 27

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$429 66
Amount due treasurer	423 47

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct. W. A. KERR, C. S. FORTNEY, D. G. FORTNEY, Auditors.

Witness our hands this 7th day of June, 1897.
Wm. M. GROVE, Secretary. M. F. ROSSMAN, President.

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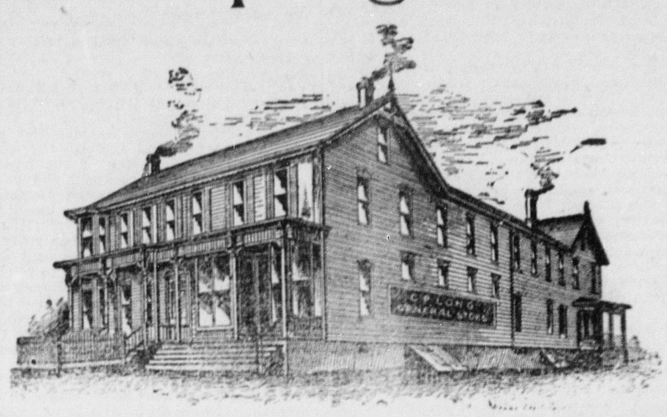

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Was the Subject of the Minister's Discourse, and It Was Delivered Before the Chautauqua at Beatrice, Neb.—An Eloquent Tribute.

TEXT: "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?" —Esther v., 3.

This question which was asked of a queen thousands of years ago, all civilized nations are this day asking of Queen Victoria. "What wilt thou have of honor, of reward or reverence or service, of national and international acclamation? What wilt thou, the queen of the nineteenth century?" The seven miles of procession through the streets of London will be a small part of the congratulatory procession whose multitudinous tramp will encircle the earth. The celebrative anthems that will sound up from Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's cathedral in London will be less than the vibration of one harp string as compared with the doxologies which this hour roll up from all nations in praise to God for the beautiful life and the glorious reign of this oldest queen amid many centuries. From 5 o'clock of the morning of 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the embarrassed and weeping and almost affrighted girl of eighteen years with the startling words, "your majesty," until this sixtieth anniversary of her enthronement, the prayer of all good people on all sides of the seas, whether that prayer be offered by the 300,000,000 of her subjects or the larger number of millions who are not her subjects, whether that prayer be solemnized in church or rolled from great orchestras or poured forth by military bands from forts and battlements and in front of triumphant armies all around the world, has been and is now, "God save the queen."

Amid the innumerable columns that have been printed in eulogy of this queen at the approaching anniversary—columns which, put together, would be literally miles long—it seems to me that the chief cause of congratulation to her and of praise of God has not yet been properly emphasized, and in many cases the chief key note has not been struck at all. We have been told over and over again what has occurred in the Victorian era. The mightiest thing she has done has been almost ignored, while she has been honored by having her name attached to individuals and events for whom and for which she had no responsibility. We have put before us the names of potent and grandly useful men and woman who have lived during her reign, but I do not suppose that she at all helped Thomas Carlyle in twisting his involved and mighty satires, or helped Disraeli in issuance of his epigrammatic wit, or helped Cardinal Newman in his crossing over from religion to religion, or helped to inspire the enchanted sentiments of George Eliot and Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Browning, or helped to invent any of George Cruikshank's healthful cartoons, or helped George Grey in founding a British South African empire, or kindled the patriotic fervor with which John Bright stirred the masses, or had anything to do with the invention of the telephone or photograph, or the building up of the science of bacteriology, or the directing of the Roentgen rays which have revolutionized surgery, or helped in the inventions for facilitating printing and railroading and ocean voyaging. One is not to be credited or discredited for the virtue or the vice, the brilliance or the stupidity of his or her contemporaries. While Queen Victoria has been the friend of all art, all literature, all science, all invention, all reform, her reign will be most remembered for all time and all eternity as the reign of Christianity.

Beginning with that scene at 5 o'clock in the morning in Kensington palace, where she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to pray for her, and they knelt down, imploring divine guidance until this hour, not only in the sublime liturgy of her established church, but on all occasions, she has directly or indirectly declared, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." I declare it, fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity to-day is the throne of England. The queen's book, so much criticised at the time of its appearance, some saying it was not skillfully done and some saying that the private affairs of a household ought not so to have been exposed, was nevertheless a book of vast usefulness from the fact that it showed that God was acknowledged in all her life and that "Rock of Ages" was not an unusual song in Windsor Castle. Was her son, the Prince of Wales, down with an illness that baffled the greatest doctors of England? Then she proclaimed a day of prayer to Almighty God, and in answer to the prayers of the whole civilized world the Prince got well. Was Sevastopol to be taken and the thousands of bereaved homes of soldiers to be comforted, she called her nation to its knees, and the prayer was answered. See her walking through the hospitals like an angel of mercy. Was there ever an explosion of fire damp in the mines of Sheffield or Wales and her telegram was not the first to arrive with help and Christian sympathy? Is President Garfield dying at Long Branch and is not the cable under the sea reaching to Balmoral Castle kept busy in announcing the symptoms of the sufferer?

I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah and the throne of Esther has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits she reads the Bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's "Corsair." She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or dissolute woman. To very distinguished novelists and very celebrated prima donnas she has declined reception because they were immoral. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. Compare her court surroundings with what were the court surroundings in the time of Henry VIII., or what were the court surroundings in the time of Napoleon, in the time of Louis XVI., in the times of men and women whose names may not be mentioned in decent society. Alas! for the reveiries, and the worse than Belshazzar feasts, and the more than Herodian dances, and the scenes from which the veil must not be lifted. You need, however, in order to appreciate the purity and virtuous splendor of Victoria's reign to contrast it somewhat with the gehennas and the pandemoniums of many of the throne rooms of the past and some of the thronerooms of the present. I call the roll of the queens of the earth, not that I would have them come up or come back, but that I may make them the background of a picture in which I can better present the present septuagenarian, so soon to be an octogenarian, now on the throne of England, her example so thoroughly on the right side that all the scandal mongers in all the nations in six decades have not been able to manufacture an evil suspicion in regard to her that could be made to stick; Maria of Portugal, Isabella and Eleanor and Joanna of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Mary of Scotland, Maria Theresa of Germany, Marie Antoinette of France and all the queens of England, as Miss Strickland has put them before us in her charming twelve volumes, and while some queen may surpass our modern queen in learning, and another in attractiveness of feature, and another in gracefulness of form, and another in romance of history, Victoria surpasses them all in nobility and grandeur and thoroughness of Christian character. I hail her, the Christian daughter, the Christian wife, the Christian mother, the Christian Queen, and let the church of God and all benign and gracious institutions the world over cry out, as they come with music and bannered host, and million voiced huzza, and the benedictions of earth and heaven, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

Another thing I call to your attention in this illustrious woman's career is that she is a specimen of high life uncorrupted. Would she have lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation and the seventy-eighth anniversary of her birthday had she not been an example of good principles and good habits? While there have been bad men and women in exalted station and humble station who have carried their vices clear into the seventies and eighties, and even the nineties of their lifetime, such persons are very rare. The majority of the vicious die in their thirties, and fewer reach the forties, and they are exceedingly scarce in the fifties. Longevity has not been the characteristic of the most of those who have reached high places in that or this country. In many cases their wealth leads them into indulgence, or their honors make them reckless, or their opportunities of doing wrong are multiplied into the overwhelming, and it is as true now as when the Bible first presented it, "The wicked live not out half their days." Longevity is not a positive proof of goodness, but it is prima facie evidence in that direction. A loose life has killed hundreds of eminent Americans. A loose life is now killing hundreds of eminent Americans and Europeans. The doctors are very kind and the certificate given after the distinguished man of dissipation is dead, says, "Died of congestion of the brain," although it was delirium tremens, or "Died of cirrhosis of the liver," although it was a round of libertinism, or "Died of heart failure," although it was the vengeance of outraged law that slew him. Thanks, doctor, for you are right in saving the feelings of the bereft household by not being more specific. Look, all ye who are in high places of earth, and see one who has been plied by all the temptations which wealth and honor and the secret place of palaces could produce, and yet next Tuesday she will ride along in the presence of 7,000,000 people, if they can get within sight of her chariot, in the vigorous old age, no more hurt by the splendors that have surrounded her for seventy-eight years than is the plain country woman come down from her mountain home in an oxcart to attend the Saturday marketing.

I believe more people die of improper eating than die of strong drink. The former causes no delirium or violence and works more gradually, but none the less fatally. Queen Victoria's habits, self-denying and almost ascetic, under a good Providence, account for her magnificent longevity. It may be a homely lesson for a sexagesimal anniversary in British palaces, but it is worth all the millions of dollars the celebration will cost, and the laborious convocation of the representatives from all the zones of the planet, if the nations will learn the sanitary lesson of good hours, plain food, outdoor exercise, reasonable abstinence and common sense habits. That which Paul said to the jailer is just as appropriate for you and for me—"Do thyself no harm." And here let me say no people outside of Great Britain ought to be more interested in this queen's jubilee than our nation. The cradles of most of our ancestors were rocked in Great Britain. They played in childhood on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde or the Shannon. Take from my veins the Welsh blood and the Scotch blood, and the streams of my life would be a shallow. Great Britain is our grandmother.

Again, this international occasion impresses me with the fact that woman is competent for political government when God calls her to it. Great fears have been experienced in this country that woman would get the right of suffrage, and as a consequence after awhile reach the chief magistracy. Awful! Well, better quiet your perturbations, as you look across the sea, in this anniversary time, and behold a woman who for sixty years has ruled over the mightiest empire of all time and ruled well. In approval of her government the hands of all nations are clapping, the flags of all nations waving, the batteries of all nations booming. Look here! Men have not made such wonderful success of government that they need be afraid that women should ever take a turn at power.

The fact is that men have made a bad mess of it. The most damnably corrupt thing on earth is American politics after men have had it all their own way in this country for 121 years. Other things being equal—for there are fools among women as well as among men—I say other things being equal, woman has generally a keener sense of what is right and what is wrong than has man—has naturally more faith in God and knows better how to make self sacrifices and would more boldly act against intemperance and the social evil, and worst things might come to this country than a supreme courtroom and a Senate chamber and a House of Representatives in which womanly voices were sometimes heard. We men had better drop some of the strut out of our pompous gait and with a little less of superciliousness thrust the thumbs into the sleeves of our vests and be less apprehensive of the other sex, who seem to be the Lord's favorites from the fact that he has made more of them. If woman had possessed an influential and controlling vote on Capitol hill at Washington and in the English Parliament, do you think that the two ruffian and murderous nations of the earth could have gone on until this time with the butcheries in Armenia and Cuba? No. The Christian nations would have gone forth with bread and medicine and bandages and military relief until Abdul Hamid would have had no throne to sit on, and Weyler, the commanding assassin in Cuba, would have been thrust into a prison as dark as that in which they murdered Dr. Ruiz. I am no advocate for female suffrage, and I do not know whether it would be best to have it, but I point you to the queen of Great Britain and the nation over which she rules as proof that woman may be politically dominant and prosperity reign. God save the queen, whether now on the throne in Buckingham palace or in some time to come in American White House.

But as all of us will be denied attendance on that sixtieth anniversary coronation I invite you not to the anniversary of a coronation, but to a coronation itself—aye, to two coronations. Brought up as we are, to love as no other form of government that which is republican and democratic, we, living on this side of the sea, cannot so easily as those living on the other side of the sea appreciate the two coronations to which all up and down the Bible you and I are urgently invited. Some of you have such morbid ideas of religion that you think of it as going down into a dark cellar, or out on a barren common, or as flagellation, when, so far from a dark cellar, it is a palace, and instead of a barren common it is a garden, atoss with the brightest fountains that were ever rainbowed, and instead of flagellation it is coronation, but coronation utterly eclipsing one whose sixtieth anniversary is now being celebrated.

It was a great day when, about an eighth of a mile from the gate of Jerusalem, under a sky pallid with thickest darkness, and on a mountain trammeled of earthquake, and the air on fire with the blasphemies of a mob, a crown of spikes was put upon the pallid and agonized brow of our Jesus. But that particular coronation, amid tears and blood and groans and shivering cataclysms, made your own coronation possible. Paul was not a man to lose his equilibrium, but when that old missionary, with crooked back and inflamed eyes, got a glimpse of the crown coming to him, and coming to you, if you will by repentance and faith accept it, he went into ecstasies, and his poor eyes flashed and his crooked back straightened as he cried to Timothy, "There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," and to the Corinthians, "These athletes run to 'obtain a corruptible, we an incorruptible,' crown." And to the Thessalonians he speaks of "the crown of glory," and to the Philippians he says, "My joy and crown." The apostle Peter catches the inspiration and cries out, "Ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away," and St. John joins in the rapture and says, "Faithful to death, and I will give thee a crown of life," and elsewhere exclaims, "Hold fast that no man take thy crown." Crowns, crowns, crowns! You did not expect in coming here to-day to be invited to a coronation. You can scarcely believe your own ears, but in the name of a pardoning God and a sacrificing Christ and an omnipotent Holy Spirit and a triumphant heaven I offer each one a crown for the asking. Crowns, crowns! How to get the crown? The way Victoria got her crown, on her knees. Although eight duchesses and marquises, all in cloth of silver, carried her train, and the windows and arches and roof of the abbey shook with the "Te Deum" of the organ in full diapason, she had to kneel, she had to come down. To get the crown of pardon and eternal life, you will have to kneel, you will have to come down. Yea. History says that at her coronation not only the entire asssembly wept with profound emotion, but Victoria was in tears. So you will have to have your dry eyes moistened with tears, in your case tears of repentance, tears of joy, tears of coronation, and you will feel like crying out with Jeremiah, "Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes fountains of tears."

In all the ages of time no one ever had such a hard time as Christ while he was on earth. Brambles for His brow, expectorations for His cheek, whips for His back, spears for His side, spikes for His feet, contumely for His name, and even in our time how many say He is no Christ at all, and there are tens of thousands of hands trying to push Him back and keep Him down. But, oh, the human and satanic impotency! Can a spider stop an albatross? Can the hole which the toy shovel of a child digs in the sand at Cape May swallow the Atlantic? Can the breath of a summer fan drive back the Mediterranean euroclydon? Yes, when all the combined forces of earth and hell can keep Christ from ascending the throne of universal dominion. David the psalmist foresaw that coronation and cried out in regard to the Messiah, "Upon Himself shall His crown flourish." From the cave of black basalt St. John foresaw it and cried, "On His head were many crowns." Now do not miss the beauty of that figure. There is no room on any head for more than one crown of silver, gold or diamond. Then what does the book mean when it says, "On His head were many crowns?" Well, it means twisted and enwreathed flowers. To prepare a crown for your child and make her the "queen of the May" you might take the white flowers out of one parterre and the crimson flowers out of another parterre and the blue flowers out of another parterre and the pink flowers out of another parterre and gracefully and skillfully work these four or five crowns into one crown of beauty. So all the splendors of earth and heaven are to be enwreathed into one coronal for our Lord's forehead—one blazing glory, one dazzling brightness, one overpowering perfume, one down flashing, up rolling, outspreading magnificence, and so on his head shall be many crowns.

The world's best music will yet be sounded in His praise, the world's best architecture built for His worship, the world's best paintings descriptive of His triumphs, the world's best sculpture perpetuate the memory of His heroes and heroines. Already the crown woven out of many crowns is being put upon His brow. His scarred feet are already ascending the throne. A careful statistician estimates that in 1950 there will be 174,000,000 people in the United States, and by the present ratio of uniting with the church 100,000,000 of them will be church members. What think ye of that, ye pessimists inspired by the devil? The deadest failure in the universe is the kingdom of satan. The grandest throne of all time and all eternity is the one that Christ is now mounting. The most of us will not see the consummation in this world, but we will gaze on it from the high heavens. The morning of that consummation will arrive, and what a stir in the holy city! All the towers of gold will ring its arrival. All the chariots will roll into line. The armies of heaven which John saw seated on white horses passing in infinite cavalcade. The inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and of all islands of the sea, and perhaps of other worlds, will join in a procession compared with which that of next Tuesday will not make one battalion. The conqueror ahead, having on his vesture and on his thigh written, "King of kings and Lord of lords," and when he passes through the chief of the twelve uplifted gates, all nations following, may you and I be there to hear the combined shout of church militant and church triumphant. Until the choirs standing on "the sea of glass mingled with fire" shall sound the triumph in more jubilant strains, accompanied by harpers with these trumpets, the hundred and forty and four thousand coming into the chorus, I think we will stick to Isaac Watts' old hymn, which the 5000 natives of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa sang when they gave up their idolatries for Christianity, and I would not be surprised to see some of you old heroes of the cross, who for a lifetime have been toiling in the service, beating time with your right hand a little tremulous with many years:

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run;
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
Till suns shall rise and set no more.
Let every creature rise and bring
Peculiar honors to our King;
Angels descend with songs again,
And earth repeat the loud amen.

LOST FLESH, GAINED STRENGTH.

Cavalrymen Live on Emergency Rations for Ten Days.

Colonel Charles Smart of the medical department of the army has just returned to Washington from a trip, during which he made very successful experiments with the emergency ration. He accompanied Captain O. J. Brown of the First Cavalry and forty-four cavalrymen on a march of 210 miles. They left Fort Sill, Oklahoma, May 17, subsisted on full rations two days, and then for ten days depended solely on the emergency ration, consisting of eight ounces hard bread, five ounces bacon, two ounces pea meal, one ounce coffee, one tablet saccharine, one-fourth ounce tobacco and portions of salt and pepper.

The party traveled about twenty-one miles a day, during which time the weather was pleasant, except for two days, when it rained. At the end of the expedition the men had lost on an average of three pounds weight, but tests with the dynamometer showed an average increase of forty pounds in strength.

Another party of ten cavalrymen under Lieutenant W. H. Osborne, First Cavalry, with pack mules, traveled the same distance in the same time by parallel lines with full rations. These men lost an average of 1 1-3 pounds per man in weight, owing to the change from garrison life. Roads were avoided, directions being ascertained by compass. Colonel Smart will make an extended report of the experiments to the surgeon general.

AIRSHIP BURSTS OVER BERLIN.

Fired by an Explosion of Benzine and the Occupants Killed.

Herr Woolfert, an aeronaut, accompanied by a mechanic named Knabe, made an experimental ascent in a so-called steering airship from the Tempelhof Common, Berlin, Germany. When the balloon, which had been filled at the military ballooning establishment, had reached a height of 3000 feet, a loud explosion was heard, and the next moment the balloon was seen to be ablaze. The car, which was also on fire, detached itself from the burning silk and fell with fearful rapidity to the ground.

Both of its occupants were found to be dead. Their bodies were horribly burned. It appears that the benzine used in the steering gear motor exploded, causing the disaster.

Iowa's Costly Epizootic.

Reports of the Auditor of the State show that hog cholera cost Iowa $23,000,000 last year.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Plowing Prevents Drought—Breeding Ground Hogs for Food—Ventilation of Horse Stables, Etc., Etc.

PLOWING PREVENTS DROUGHT.

It will be found that while the soil is kept loose by plowing and cultivation its capacity for absorbing and holding water is much greater than where it is neglected. Thus every weed and surplus growth must be scrupulously kept down, as everything that grows is constantly drawing moisture from the soil. If we can get the upper and lower moisture in the soil to meet the battle is won. If, however, there is a dry streak of soil a foot or more below the surface, vegetation will suffer.

BREEDING GROUND HOGS FOR FOOD.

Henry Singer, a well known and thrifty farmer of near Duvall Station, Scott County, Ky., has for the past two years been domesticating the ground hog with much success. Mr. Singer found a burrow in which he captured seventeen ground hogs, and, taking them into a small lot on his place, he built a close wire fence through which none could escape. Last year the hogs increased to 205, and this year there were 1,673. Of this number Mr. Singer killed 1,000, which he salted away and will smoke dry, as Kentucky farmers do with ordinary pork. The ground hog when so cured is a great delicacy, and Mr. Singer has more than enough to furnish his meat for the coming year. —Southwestern Stockman.

VENTILATION OF HORSE STABLES.

The necessity for working the horse, and therefore for keeping him in working condition, prevents him from having the advantage which every other farm animal enjoys of running in the fields of grass in the summer season. There can hardly be the change from old oats to new when the new crops comes in without causing a loosening of the stools, which always means a weakening of all the muscular system. But, though he must be kept on dry food, the work horse should have, as he is fully entitled to, the purest air that blows. Stables in summer require thorough ventilation. Horse manure heats readily and gives off a strong smell of ammonia. This not only rots harnesses, but it is also very injurious to the horses. We have known many horses to go blind from being kept, in summer, in dark, poorly ventilated stables. Whenever a horse goes blind, if the fact is investigated, the lack of ventilation is more apt to be the cause than anything else.—Boston Cultivator.

WHEN DO HENS STOP LAYING.

A Virginia subscriber who has just bought a lot of old hens desires to know at what age they cease laying, and writes as follows: I am just beginning the poultry business and I have thirty old hens of mixed breeds and have just bought twelve pullets, also mixed. I want to know at what age hens stop laying, or rather at what age it is best to get rid of them. Some I now have are at least three years old, and from the thirty hens I average about three eggs per day, sometimes more and sometimes less. I feed mostly on corn. How long will eggs keep packed in salt, and what is their market value compared with fresh eggs?

The best hen we ever had was seven years old, and she layed more eggs than any other hen or pullet on the place. The difficulty with old hens is that they fatten more readily than the pullets; and that is where the beginner is perplexed. The expression in the above, "I feed mostly corn," is the cause of the few eggs, and not the age of the hen. A hen is in her prime at four years of age, and eggs from hens that are not too fat will produce stronger chicks than the eggs from pullets.—The Poultry Keeper.

CLAY SOIL FOR PEARS.

Sand that contains too much clay to be profitably worked may be made profitable for growing pears if it is made free from surplus moisture. It is better to dig the drains deep on such land, at least three feet, if sufficient outlet can be obtained. But as the clay may at first be impervious to water, the underdrains should be filled with small stone to within twelve or fifteen inches of the surface. Then the soil will be gradually deepened by freezing, and the pear roots will go down to the depth of the underdrain. The result will be that these deep-rooted pear trees will be much less liable to the sudden changes of temperature which cause blight in pear trees in shallow soil whose roots run near the surface and are subject to frequent alternations of temperature. Besides, the clay soil almost always contains the mineral plant food that the pear tree requires, and which underdraining makes available. Yet even on clay soils wherever pears are grown, heavy applications of potash and phosphate are always advisable.

THE SHEEP'S FOOT.

The foot is a tender part of the sheep. It is different from that of any hoofed animal, the manner or growth of the horn. The crust of the hoof grows downwards, it is true, but it does not stop at the junction of the sole. On the contrary, it turns under the sole, thus making a receptacle for the collection of sand, mud, filth, gravel and other matters that do much mischief. It is much as if the shepherd had the upper of his shoe growing down over the sole, and having an opening between the two for the collection of all such stuff as mentioned, says the Kansas Farmer.

How would the shepherd feel to be compelled for weeks and months to submit to this unpleasant condition of things? But it is precisely what the sheep suffers, unless it is closely looked after and the mischief prevented. It is going on when the sheep is seen feeding on its knees, painfully crawling about in the pasture, or when it is standing stupidly in a fence corner with its head down and fighting the pestilent flies.

The soft ragged horn, turning under the sole, is to be shorn off, and if the toe is at all projecting, it is to be shortened before it turns up like the slipper of a heathen Turk. It will be a good thing at the same time to disinfect the feet by applying some of this ointment, which every shepherd should keep a stock of, for dressing cuts, wounds, sores, etc., and to avoid fly blowing. Take one pound of pure lard or vaseline, one dram of carbolic acid, half pound of Venice turpentine, two ounces of acetate of copper. Melt the first and third together, then add the others, and stir and grind together to get an even mixture.

This is an excellent remedy for all diseases of the feet, a preventive of foot rot, useful for shearing cuts, and all kinds of sores.

CULTURE OF ROSES.

One welcomes the first roses not alone for their beauty, but also as an indication of genial weather. The early roses have a personal charm and a beauty all their own. Though the species have been known a long time, and are not rare, they seem to be cultivated mostly in large plantations, and make their way slowly into small gardens. Owing to the cool weather, Rosa rugosa did not precede the other species at as long an interval as usual, and the Burnet rose, R. spinosissima, followed it closely. This charming little rose is perfectly hardy, with single, creamy white flowers. The leaves are small, and the thin stems bear enough prickles to merit its specific name as the very spiniest. It makes a neat bush about three feet high, and is always a striking plant in the hardy border. It is to be had readily from seed. J. N. Gerard, of Elizabeth, N. J., says in Garden and Forest, that he has been told by a high authority that Polyantha roses are not of much account, but he has in a border in his garden a Remontant form or hybrid of this rose which could not well be spared. It is very hardy, forms a bush about three feet high, and bears, during the season, frequent crops of small single flowers of a beautiful pink color.

Another hybrid much valued is the Dawson rose, which is now coming into flower. If allowed to grow naturally this is a most beautiful plant at flowering time, when its long shoots are covered with small semi-double pink flowers in clusters, the buds opening in succession. A spray six to nine feet long makes a glorious decoration, and the old wood will soon disappear for that service, much to the relief of Mr. Gerard's helper, who objects seriously to untrammeled growths. But the growth of this rose is slight in comparison with that of Rosa multiflora, which in wild luxuriance covers twenty-five feet or more of fence, and would probably spread over the entire garden if left unchecked. One is sorry to touch knife to a plant which evidently so enjoys life and in a few days will be covered with myriads of fragrant blossoms. A few, at least, of the large number of single roses should be in every garden.

The general culture of roses offers some difficulties in this climate, owing to hot summers and to the special fondness of many species of insects for their foliage. It has always seemed that if the small grower would exchange most of his hardy perpetual roses (usually bought under the impression that they were perpetual bloomers) for Teas or hybrid Teas he would have more satisfaction and rid his garden of some unsightly objects, for after the rose season the plants are usually neglected. Tea roses prodnce flowers all the season, and, naturally, their wants are more apt to receive attention. Perhaps, on reflection, that hint will not be of much service farther north than this, though among the Teas some will be found much hardier than others. La France requires no protection here; neither does Auguste Guinoisseau (the alleged white La France). There are other surviving Tea roses in the garden, but the most interesting and promising one is the comparatively new Kaiserin Augusta; ten plants which came through the winter untouched are now growing strongly and are full of well-developed buds. This variety produces an abundance of handsome white flowers continuously during the season, and Mr. Gerard knows of no rose of its color which is more likely to give complete satisfaction.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

Rats are demoralizing in the poultry yards. Keep the premises and surroundings clean and free from rubbish, so that the rats can have no abiding places.

Do not trust the cat where there are young chickens. The only safe cat around the poultry yard is a dead cat, and even then be sure it is the cat's ninth demise.

Do not wonder what is the matter with your young chicks if they are troubled with loose bowels, if you are making cold-water-mixed cornmeal their main diet. Growing chicks require a greatly varied diet and space to exercise in.

Do not expect full returns from half-accomplished work. The henhouse should be cleaned out every morning. It cannot, especially in hot weather, be kept in sanitary condition by cleaning out once a week or semi-occasionally.

Farmers who want a good supply of eggs in winter when prices are high should remember that cabbages and roots will be necessary. Every farmer should raise a supply of these essentials for his poultry flock. The increase in eggs will make the trouble a well-paid-for investment.

If your poultry are confined in restricted yards, if you wish to keep them in health, keep the spade bright with frequent use. Frequently spading up the soil will keep the yards in good sanitary condition, and will furnish the hens exercise they delight in.

There are a great many persons offering sure roup remedies. If they took as much interest in properly avoiding the causes which produce the disease as they do in experimenting with remedies to cure it, they would save themselves much worry, and would have a healthier flock of fowls at all times.

Scaly legs on fowls are a pretty sure indication of indifferent poultry keeping. The trouble mainly come from filth and neglect. Watch the legs of the fowls, and the first indication of scurf wash them with soap suds, and anoint with sulphur and lard. Never use a scaly-legged hen for a sitter.

The farmer who keeps scrub poultry is feeding good food and getting poor results. Haphazard breeding produces inferior results. Good returns or results never come by chance. It will pay to keep good pure-bred poultry, but if they are treated as scrubs generally are, better continue with scrubs.

Farmers should get rid of all the male birds soon as the breeding season is over. The hens will lay just as many eggs without the company of the males, and many fanciers declare they will lay more. A lot of males running with the hens during hot weather and during the moulting time are a source of unnecessary annoyance. Eggs that are not fertilized will keep much longer than those that are.

At the summer season of the year it is very easy to overfeed fowls. Do not trust to their appearance, but go at night and lift them and see if they are not getting too heavy. An overfat hen will suffer greatly in hot weather, and is liable to drop dead at any time. Avoid feeding fowls any fattening food—do not give any whole corn during hot weather.

The litter nests are made of are often great sources, in hot weather, for breeding vermin. Change the nesting material at least every two weeks. Fresh cut, green, fine grass, red top, makes excellent material, and if some green tansy can be had to put with it there will not be much danger of such nests harboring insects.—Baltimore Sun.

A CULINARY PHILOLOGIST.

Origin of Some Words Used in Dining, Room and Kitchen.

Ella Hicks Johnson, one of the new generation of writers, has developed a specialty of general interest to the etymologist and philologist and of special interest to all lovers of good living.

It is the origin of words employed in the dining-room and kitchen. Nearly every one has a long and honorable history, and many indicate the changes which have been brought about in the process of civilization. The sandwich, she says, is called for the Earl of Sandwich. Force meat was deprived from farce meat, the first syllable being the French word farcie, meaning stuffed or stuffing; gumbo is the African name for okra, waffle comes from wafel, an ancient word meaning a honeycomb, or any spungy substance.

This field is a very wide one. Professor Russell showed many years ago that the fish known as porgy in New York and scup in New England was originally called scuphaug by the Indians, the thrifty Yankee taking the first syllable and the slower Knickerbocker the second, which he made into a dissyllable. Tomato and potato are the original Indian names, which have supplanted those given by the early English discoverers of the esculents mentioned. The old English names were earth-apple and love-apple.

Fritters came from the Italian or Spanish fritas, meaning fried things; curry is taken from the Tamil kari, or the Malabar "kurri," which means a stone used for grating. Where we employ a metal grater the Hindus use a strong sandstone for the same purpose. On this they rub their spices, such as nutmeg, turmeric, cardamon seeds, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, which are the chief ingredients of the so-called curry powder, and which are the main characteristics of all dishes belonging to the curried class. Tamale comes from Mexico and is claimed to be of Aztec and also of Maya origin. Grill is derived from the old Celtic grid, which reappears in our familiar term, gridiron. Ash cake does not come from the Southern States, but from ancient times in Great Britain, when all people restricted their bread making to baking mixtures of flour or meal and water and salt in the ashes upon fast days and days of penance.

In the last ten years the municipal expenses of Philadelphia have increased from $8,488,000 to $22,500,000.

Profits 300 to 500 Per Cent.

The sewing machine, one of the greatest blessings in the way of machines ever offered the public, sold for years at sixty dollars in the United States. The same machine, however, to be shipped to a foreign land, could be purchased below twenty dollars. After the patents ran out the price fell rapidly until now sewing machines are sold for twenty-five dollars and often below twenty dollars. The sewing machine manufacturers became immensely rich from their profits of several hundred per cent. It has been estimated that typewriting machines cost less than twenty dollars to build, while they sell for from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars each.

It is generally understood that an agreement exists whereby these high prices are maintained. Business men are compelled to pay from 300 to 500 per cent. profit or go without the machines.

Are there any other machines which yield such profits as the sewing machine did for years and the typewriting machine has and does, except it be the bicycle?

A Ten-Mile Swim.

An interesting story of wonderful endurance in swimming comes from Hawaii. Three men, one Hawaiian and two South Sea Island men, started in a small boat, under sail, with a load of taro, from Lellaalaea to Lahaina. When about ten miles from land they were upset in a sudden squall and were unable to right their boat. At length one of the South Sea Islanders left the overturned boat and struck out boldly for shore, hoping to reach it by swimming. His hopes were realized, although the sea was rough and swarmed with sharks. He reached land but little exhausted and, procuring a whale boat and assistance in rowing, started for the rescue of his companions. He readily found them, assisted in righting their boat and towed it to shore. When the whale boat and its tow neared the shore at Lahaina, the beach was lined with a throng of men, women and children, who received the party with enthusiasm.

"Starboard" and "Larboard."

The words "starboard" and "larboard," as used in the nautical vocabulary, are from the Italian words questa borda, meaning "this side," and buella borda, "that side." Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as sta borda and la borda, and by corruption of languages were soon rendered "starboard" and "larboard" by the English sailors. These two words sound so much alike that many errors occurred, causing serious accidents; so years ago an order of the admiralty discontinued the use of "larboard" and substituted "port." Starboard is the right hand side of a ship; port, the left. The starboard color is green, port is red.

GAINED IN STRENGTH

Was Confined to the Bed Most of the Time—The Remedy.

"I was much run down in health and had to keep my bed the greater part of the time. I had no appetite and did not rest well nights. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite returned and I gained strength rapidly, and soon felt like a new man. I attribute my escape from illness of any kind the past winter to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." ABEL MYERS, Arthur, New York. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic, easy to operate. 25c.

Who opened that bottle of
HIRES Rootbeer?
The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.
HIRES
Rootbeer
is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

WRENCHED HIS BACK

AND HURT HIMSELF INTERNALLY.

Rheumatism and Creeping Paralysis Followed, and Mr. Salsbury Suffered for a Long Time—Relief Came at Last in the Use of Pink Pills.

From the Times, Erie, Pa.

On a bright September morning a reporter of the Erie *Daily Times* drove up to the cozy residence of Luther Salsbury, about three miles from East Springfield, Pa., and one half mile from Sherman Corners. Mr. Salsbury was at home and graciously received the reporter, led him to a cozy sitting room, and begged him to be seated. Mr. Salsbury is 64 years of age, with long, snowy white beard, and steady walk. He was born in Conneaut Township, about nine miles from where he now resides, and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the country. At the age of 21 he moved to Indiana with his parents.

Mr. Salsbury was always a very healthy man, and never knew what it was to be sick. After living in Indiana about fifteen years, he, with his aged mother, moved back to their former home. About seven years ago Mrs. Salsbury had the misfortune to fall and break her hip. Luther, who witnessed the fall from the porch, ran to her assistance, and lifting her gently carried her to the house. In some manner he wrenched his back, and hurt himself internally, causing rheumatism to set in. He did not pay any attention to it until about six months afterwards, when he noticed a peculiar feeling between his shoulders, and the shoulder blades became very numb. He went to see a physician and was informed he had what is known as creeping paralysis. He doctored about two years and was pronounced cured.

About a year after he quit doctoring, the same feeling came over him again, and he made up his mind not to see a doctor, but try to cure himself. Mr. Salsbury was always fond of fishing, and while on the way to his favorite pond he noticed a newspaper lying on the ground. He picked it up, and his eye accidentally read an article which said, Use "Pink Pills" for rheumatism, impoverishment of the blood, etc. "I began thinking that they might do me good," said Mr. Salsbury, "and accordingly I went to Dr. Davenport's drug store at Albion, Pa., six miles from my home and purchased three boxes. Twenty-four hours after taking the first pill I could feel the effect clear to the ends of my fingers and relief came at once.

"I continued using Pink Pills and began getting stronger, and to-day I am feeling very well. My backache does not bother me at all, and I can walk as good as anyone of my age. The numbness has disappeared entirely. Before taking Pink Pills I was unable to do the work on my farm, but now I can handle the farm as well as I ever could, and I attribute it all to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Without hesitancy I recommend Pink Pills for rheumatism and all diseases of the blood. The pills are the best I have ever known, and a number of people who noticed my condition, were surprised at the effect of Pink Pills. Too much cannot be said of them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Modern Tailless Kites.

Kite flying is no longer a mere amusement; it is rapidly assuming dignity and importance. Mr. Gilbert Woglom has carried his experiments in this direction far enough to make his flights of importance to the scientific world. He has perfected a form of kite, mainly derived from the Japanese, to which he has given the name of parakite—beyond the kite—so called on account of the great altitudes attainable by these birdlike fliers. One of his special inventions is a folding parakite that can be easily carried on shipboard, to be used for sending a line ashore in the event of running aground in a storm. Mr. Woglom has a fleet of over a hundred kites, all carefully registered as to name, rating, and special characteristics. His largest one, named Baby, has a pull of eighty pounds in a strong wind.

A Curious Bird, the Weka.

As to food, he is omnivorous, eating anything from a pea rifle cartridge to the remains of one of his own offspring. I remember an instance of this when our dog unfortunately killed a small bird, which was too small to eat. The parents made a decent show of grief over their loss, and then—being quite sure that the little one was dead—proceeded to eat up its still warm remains. In camp wekas are useful as scavengers; but they are incorrigible thieves, trying to take away everything at all white or glistening; and, as they are able to move a weight of two or three pounds, it may be well imagined that a careful lookout has to be kept. The glance of mingled triumph and contempt which a weka gives over his shoulder as he walks off with your pipe is inimitable, and his whole attitude would make a most laughable picture if well drawn.

FATE OF A GENERATION.

Out of 1,000,000 People Only 223 Live to be 100 Years Old.

In answer to the above question one of the leading statisticans of England has recently complied a number of interesting figures showing that out of every 1,000,000 children born yearly in Great Britian only a small percentage reach middle life.

Several thousand come into the world with such feeble constitutions that they do not survive more than a few hours. During the first five years of life scarlet fever carries off 17,000, whooping cough 15,000 and infantile cholera 200,000. Before the sixth year is reached death has claimed at least 250,000. From this time on, however, the generation makes steadly progress, and during the next five years only 34,000 fall by the way. Between the ages ten and fifteen only a few deaths occur among children, but from fifteen on consumption and other inherited maladies become active. Out of 28,000 deaths occurring between the ages of twenty and twenty-five more than one-half are due to consumption. Typhoid fever gets in its deadliest work when its victims are between twenty-five and thirty. Between these ages overwork carries off several hundred, and violent deaths, including suicide, accident and murder, not less than 1,700.

But this time barely more than one-half of the generation is left, and between the ages of thirty-five and forty 27,000 fall prey to consumption. During this period diseases of the heart, kidneys and other internal organs of the body make their appearance with great fatality. Between the ages of forty-five over 31,000 deaths occur, most of them due to consumption. Cancer usually asserts itself during this period with fatal and steadily multiplying results. Only 300,000 of the generation enter their sixty-fifth year, which number, during the next decade, is cut down to 160,000. At ninety-five only 2,000 are left and when the century mark is reached only 223 are living. Within the next ten years the last remnant of the generation is extinguished.—Atlanta Constitution.

How an Ostrich Runs.

Considerable misconception prevails as to the manner in which the ostrich runs, says the Zoologist. It seems to be still generally held that when running it spreads out its wings, and, aided by them, skims lightly over the ground. This is not correct. When a bird really settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual, and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinuously, but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken glance in any direction. The wings lie along the sides, about on a level with, or a little higher than, the back, and are held loosely just free of the plunging "thigh." There is no attempt to hold them extended or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight. When an ostrich, after a long run, is very tired, its wings sometimes droop; this is due to exhaustion; they are never, by a running bird exerting itself to the utmost, held out away from the sides to lighten its weight or to increase its pace. But the wings appear to be of great service in turning, enabling the bird to double abruptly even when going at top speed.

An Extraordinary Migration.

One of the modern mysteries to scientists, one for which there seems to be no reasonable explanation, is that concerning the migration of the lemming or Norway rat. Instead of taking place once a year, these migrations occur only once in eleven years. When the time comes for the exodus the little animals journey westward from Scandinavia, allowing nothing to stop their movements, which virtually amount to a headlong flight. They swim the lakes and rivers and climb the highest mountains in incalculable numbers, devastating the whole country through which they travel. Naturalists attribute the movement to some inherited memory of a flight to escape an expected cataclysm but this seems somewhat far fetched. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Python Eggs.

In a house on Rhode Island avenue is a female python. This reptile is the pet of a young man who is interested in herpetology. He bought the "vermin" a week ago in New York, whither it was brought by a traveler from India. Day before yesterday, to the complete astonishment of the young student of snakes, he found in his python's quarters a mess of white objects unlike anything he had before seen. They were eggs, and there were twenty-five of them. In size and color they are much like a hen's egg. The shell or skin which envelops the yolk is not rigid as in a hen's egg, but as flexible and tough as leather. The shape is oblong, but not symmetrical and somewhat irregular. The whole twenty-five eggs were laid in a few hours.—Washington Star.

The First Railroad.

Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1826, projected the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of carying granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. Its length was four miles, including branches, and its first cost $500,000. The sleepers were of stone and were laid across the track eight feet apart. Upon rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought-iron plates, three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. At the crossings stone rails were used, and as the wooden rails became unservicable they were replaced by others of stone.—Atlanta Constitution.

Earth Movements.

Professor Joseph Le Conte recently read a paper before the Geological Society of America, from which we learn that there are two primary and permanent kinds of movements of the eaath's crust, namely, those which cause continental surfaces and oceanic basins, and those which, by interior contraction, determine mountains of folded structure. These two are determined, the one by unequal radial contraction, the other by unequal concentric contraction—that is, contraction of the interior more than the exterior. There are also two secondary kinds of movements which modify the effects of the other two, and confuse our understanding of them. These are, first, oscillatory movements, affecting large areas, and isostatic movements, or gravitative readjustment, by erosion and sedimentation. In the minds of some writers, oscillatory movements have masked and obscured the effects of continent and ocean basin making, and isostasy has concealed the effects and prevented the proper interpretation of all the others. It is believed that to make secure progress we must keep these several kinds of movements distinct in our minds.

A Stone Full of Diamonds.

Mr. Banckhaus, a farmer of Lancaster, N. Y., has found a big, hollow stone on his farm, almost literally filled with large and flawless diamonds.

He tells his visitors that he supposed the stone was nothing but an ordinary one and of no consequence, but he was not able to put it out of his mind, and at last investigated. He found it hollow and the inner walls so thickly lined with diamonds of large size that he at once took rank as a great capitalist. There are in all nearly 500 gems, most of them of large size. The farmer has brought a few of them to the city, and reports that jewelers pronounce them genuine and of great value.

But for this the inference would be natural that the farmer had stumbled on a geode, although this rock, the inner walls of which glitter with crystals, is not found commonly in this vicinity. The farmer is extremely reticent, and will not say what he intends to do with the diamonds.—New York Tress.

Cork Tires.

Among the improvements in tires are those with coiled wire springs, surrounded with sections of cork. The idea of a cork tire is not new, neither does it seem practical for long distance or hard riding. For nearby trips and perfectly smooth roads they might work all right, but the cross-country rider who takes wheel-track and foot-path, as the case may be, coming in contact with broken stone, gravel, concrete and what not, they appear somewhat faulty in the way of durability. The sharp edge of a stone will take a piece from cork as quickly as a knife, and a few long trips would make short work of one of these tires if much bad road were encountered. Take it all in all, it is likely that a good rubber tire will be found the cheapest and best in the long run.

Wild Celery for Ducks.

It is well known that the favorite food of the canvasback duck is the tubers of wild celery. A few years ago a large part of the best feeding ground in the upper Chesapeake was destroyed by a combination of strong winds and a heavy snowfall, which was followed by severe cold. Exceptionally low water was produced and ice formed on the exposed flats, so that when the tide at last came in and lifted it the plants were torn away and floated off. At a meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, F. R. Coville lately called attention to the fact that the wild celery had been successfully transplanted to western lakes and that the ducks now linger there to feed in their migrations. He advocated the restocking of the shallow water in the Chesapeake with the wild celery.

The Green Turtle.

The best known of all the turtles is the green turtle, so called from the green color of its fat.

This useful animal is found in the seas and on the shores of both continents and is most plentiful about the Island of Ascension and in the Antilles. The shell of this reptile is of very little use and of small value, but the flesh is remarkably rich and well flavored, and the green fat has long enjoyed a world wide and fully deserved reputation.

The eggs of the turtle are thought as great delicacies as its flesh. It is while the female turtle is visiting the shore for the purpose of depositing her eggs that she is usually captured, as these sea reptiles care little for the shore except for this purpose.—Detroit Free Press.

Domesticated Buffaloes.

The story of the buffalo should end with the extermination of the northern herd in 1883, but under wise protection and fostering care it may be that another chapter is still to be written.

The domesticated herds, meager though in numbers compared with those that once roamed the treeless Western plains, may yet become the founders of a stock that shall cover the vast, desolate stretches of territory which nature intended for them, redeeming the region from its present barren and profitless condition.

The population of the newly recovered province of Dongola, Egypt, has fallen from 75,000 in 1885 to 56,426. Cattle have also decreased by two-thirds, and the number of palm trees by one-half.

A Nonsensical Notion.

Some folks actually believe that they can cure skin diseases through their stomachs. It's absurd on its face—absurd on the face of the man who believes, too, because his disease stays right there. Stays there till he uses Tetterine. It's the only safe and certain cure for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and other itchy irritations. Good for Dandruff, too. At drug stores, 50 cents, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Aluminum helmets have not proved entirely successful in the German army.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

Water pipes of paper are a success in England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle.

A goose with two hearts was recently killed by a resident of Rhydope, England.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Nearly every castle in England has its underground passages.

Send for Price List!

Col. BEN S. LOVELL, Treas. Lovell Arms Co.

It is all that we ask and it will cost but a postal to do it. All we ask is to get your eye for a minute on details and prices. The goods will sell themselves. You know as well as we that the John P. Lovell Arms Co. (of which the indefatigable Col. Ben S. Lovell, known all over the world, is treasurer and acting head) has made and for a half century maintained its great reputation by the manufacture of sterling goods. It is still the world's headquarters for guns, rifles and revolvers, fishing tackle, skates and sporting goods of every description and is no less the headquarters for the highest grade bicycles. The company was the moving spirit in forming the combination of the four leading manufacturers in this country, the "Big Four," so-called, to hold up the grade and hold down the price of wheels. Those who were handling the thousand and one wheels the manufacturers were ashamed to father "kicked." The profit on the cheap wheels was very large. But they kicked to no purpose, and today a cyclist may ride a first-class guaranteed wheel at the price it has before cost to ride one made like the famous razors, "to sell." For this boon the public owes the Lovell Arms Co. thanks. A catalogue of our regular bicycle stock and a special list of wheels issued by the Big Four Combination will be mailed free on application to the John P. Lovell Arms Co., 131 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

Switzerland is the land of universities.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Philadelphia is to buy Professor Copes's collection of fossils for $50,000.

GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1896.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & Co.

SILOS
HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

OLD SORES, Ulcers, Piles Cured. 1 mo. treatm't 25c. A. ROBERTS, New Berne, N. C.

BNU 26

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!

We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. 10c. 25c. 50c.

Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c., 25c. or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. **Your Own Druggists' Guarantee.**

Col. BENJ. S. LOVELL Treas. Lovell Arms Co

SEND for Price List of our Special Line of Low Priced and Second-hand Wheels.

Four of the leading bicycle manufacturers, of which the John P. Lovell Arms Co. are the moving spirits, offer high grade wheels at next to nothing prices. See the list, it tells the story.

From Our Regular Stock We Offer

Lovell Diamond $100.
Lovell Excel $60.
Lion and Lioness $50.
Lovell Excel $50.
Simmons Special $29.50 **Lovell Excel $40.**

We have the largest line of Bicycle Sundries, Bicycle and Gymnasium Suits and Athletic Goods of all kinds. Write us what you want and we'll send you full information. If a dealer, mention it.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 131 Broad St., Boston.

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Skates and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

SEND FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Fork Crown Renown

DISTINCTIVELY COLUMBIA.

1897 **Columbia Bicycles**

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special inportance is the double fork crown—a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt and giving a rich distinctive finish which tells the wheel—Columbia—at a glance.

1896 Columbias, $75

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, $60, $55, $50, $40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FROM US FOR ONE 2-CENT STAMP.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 1

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the Largest and Best Store in the Town.

We have as U kno devoted most of our time in learning how to serve our trade. It has taken time and laying awake nights, but the success of The Racket assures us we have succeeded.

Black Dress Goods,

On account of the new tariff, an advance of prices in the near future is an assured fact. We offer U the famous GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRESS FABRICS in plain and brocaded effects, at the lowest prices ever known to the trade. Prices commence at 50c. Its a good time to buy Dress Goods in either black or colors. Stick a pin there.

Linings.

No matter how good the material in your dress, poor linings will spoil it. We aim to sell thoroughly good and reliable linings, and are just a little proud of our Lining Department.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

DID YOU READ

Our last weeks offer? If not see it now, as follows:

Dress Ginghams 6 Cents.

It is very unusual to cut prices this early in the season, but we are determined to give our friends every advantage possible, therefore have concluded to sell yor for a limited time

Dress Ginghams at Domestic Gingham Prices.

Now is the time for you to profit by this cut. We cannot replace them at such prices, therefore we limit the time and the number of pieces.

This may not be worth reading, but it's worth investigating. This week we will add a lot of Lawns, Mulls, Challis, and other thin summer dress stuffs to the above lot, and sell them at remarkably low prices.

DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A REST.

Store Will Be Closed July 5, All Day.

WOLF & CRAWFORD

Piscatorial.

The trout season is near its end—July 15 ends the persecution of the speckled by the sport seeking anglers; of course the illegal fisherman will keep up his ways irrespective of law.

Fishermen found this season better than in the two previous years. Editor Harter, of the Gazette, gets the premium for for having caught the largest number, his shingle having a few over 500 notches up to last Saturday. The editor of the Reporter in former years standing up head, now steps down to third below. Chas. R. Kurtz, of the Democrat, takes the medal for large trout on average.

Rev. Eisenberg and Simon Harper have landed some beauties that made up in weight what may have lacked in numbers.

On Thursday and Friday of last week dominies Christine and Rhodes, Presbyterian and United Evangelical, cast their bunk at Pat Garrity's and fed worms to the speckled beauties in the streams of that vicinity, and lured some 130 onto their hooks and landed them in their baskets. Going through the thickets of such territory added to the tangle of lines in the brush, we opine would tempt swear words even from ministers if they carried any such with them.

The editors of the Gazette and the Reporter Friday and Saturday last put in two half days in the wildest wilds of the Seven mountains and succeeded in hooking 11 dozen of nice trout.

Mifflin County Deaths.

At the Almshouse, Michael Dollar, aged 86 years.

Near Milroy, Sarah E. Forsythe, age 20 years.

In Lewistown, Mrs. J. P. Wagner, aged near 25 years.

—Lost.—A ladies black brocaded satin shoulder cape, between Bellefonte and Centre Hall, on the 12th inst. The finder will please communicate with S. W. Smith, Centre Hall.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The Directors Met on Monday Evening and Transacted Important Business.

The school directors met Monday evening, and elected the teachers for the coming year. All directors were present, owing to the important business to be transacted at this session of the board.

The directors decided upon a tax rate of six mills to raise sufficient money to run the schools for the year.

In the election of teachers, Prof. Thomas B. Shannon, of Turbotville, was unanimously elected principal. Prof. Shannon comes highly recommended, and he was selected from a list of seven applicants. He has been teaching for over fifteen years, and the directors are assured that he will give satisfaction. For the second grade school, W. A. Krise was elected, and Frank Foreman, who taught the second grade last year was assigned to the primary. Before balloting on teachers a resolution was adopted not to consider any applicant whose certificate was over 1.5 and this resolution debarred quite a number.

The term was fixed at eight months as before. On this question the board was divided for some time. Some favored only seven months, while others wanted eight, but the short termers finally gave in.

Mattern Family Reunion.

Two thousand people on Saturday attended the second reunion of the Mattern family at Warrior's Mark. The reunion celebrates the 171st year of the Mattern family in America. In the morning addresses were delivered by Prof. L. W. Mattern, of Baltimore; John W. Mattern, of Philipsburg, and Rev. John A. Mattern, of Newton Hamilton. The principal speaker in the afternoon was Bishop J. H. Vincent, D. D., LL. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, who taught a country school forty-five years ago near the scene of the reunion, numbering among his pupils several of the Matterns.

Death of a Former Aaronsburg Lady.

Mrs. Leah Spyker, widow of George Spyker, many years a resident of Aaronsburg, died in Williamsport, on 18, aged 78 years, 9 months, and 7 days. Interment in the Mifflinburg cemetery where her husband died some years ago and was laid to rest; the family moved from Aaronsburg to the latter town many years ago.

A son, Charles, once an apprentice in the Reporter office, survives and resides at Williamsport. A daughter, Mary E., was the first wife of C. F. Herlacher, formerly a citizen and merchant of Centre Hall; she died here.

Gone to Europe.

Mrs. Isaac Mitchell and Misses Caroline Orvis, Mary Thomas, Blanche Hayes and Mary Hendrickson, of Bellefonte, sailed for Europe Tuesday of last week. Their trip will last three months.

It may be fashionable to go to Europe, and we wish the ladies a pleasant time, but a trip to California, with its unsurpassed natural wonders and lovely scenery, gives one far more real enjoyment and value for your money than any trip to Europe.

An Aged Lady.

To the list of aged women in our valley, belongs the widow of Frederick Weaver, of near Aaronsburg, and being his second wife. She will be 88 years old next week, and has a comfortable home with her step-son, Israel Weaver, near Aarousburg. She is in fair health yet for one af her age. Mr. Luckenbach, photographer of our town, is a brother of this lady, and on a recent visit, took a photograph of the family group, consisting of the widow, the sons, Israel, Aaron and Frank and their wives and children.

Fire in Union County.

About one o'clock, Tuesday morning of last week, fire totally destroyed the house occupied by David Vonada, at Turtle Creek, in East Buffalo twp. But very little was saved of the contents on which there was no insurance. The house was owned by Esther Vonada, of Lewisburg, and insured for $1100 in the Buffalo Val. Fire Ins. Co. —Journal.

Outside the County.

Joseph Hassinger, one of the oldest residents of Snyder county, died at his home in Adamsburg, on Tuesday of last week, aged 82 years.

Adam Smith, who left his home in Black Log, Juniata county, several weeks ago, has been found dead on one of the mountains of Perry county.

No Paper Next Week.

Next week being 4th of July week, no paper will be issued from this office, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the country. Our patrons will kindly indulge us in the omission.

Death at Loganton.

The wife of George Kleckner died at Loganton on Thursday of last week after a lingering illness, aged 77 years. Her husband and two children survive.

—For Sale.—A 15-horse power boiler and a 10-horse power engine, good as new. Price reasonable.

W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall.

MURDERED BY HER NEPHEW.

A Union County Boy Wanted by Philadelphia Officials.

On the 9th of June, Charles, alias Frank Adams, murdered his aunt, Mrs. Mary Rogers, at her home 816 Capital street, Philadelphia. He hid her body in the cellar of the house, and covered it with a pile of bricks, boards and wash tubs. He disappeared the next day taking with him his uncle's gold watch and about sixty dollars in money, says the Lewisburg *Journal*.

The body was not discovered until June 18 and was so badly decayed that they were afraid of touching it for fear it would fall apart, and all was left there until the coroner came to take possession.

Adams is a native of New Berlin. About ten years ago he was sentenced by Judge Bucher to the house of refuge. He was released from the Philadelphia county prison only on April 19, where he had been serving time for the theft of a bicycle, and had been living at his aunt's house since that time. He served four years in the House of Refuge for stealing money from his aunt and four years in the Eastern Penitentiary for a serious charge preferred against him by a little girl.

Detectives from Philadelphia have been hunting for Adams over at New Berlin, but have found no clue to his whereabouts.

He is described as being 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, 140 or 150 pounds, light complexion, smooth face, dressed in a gray coat, and a dark pair of pants and a brown stiff hat."

It was rumored that Adams had been seen in the vicinity of Lewisburg a few days ago, but the story is likely without any foundation.

Scared his Wife to Death.

George Albright, of Altoona, was arrested on Monday on the charge of being responsible for the death of his wife. Mrs. Albright gave birth to a son a few days ago and her husband, to celebrate the event, went out and got drunk. When he came home, it is alleged he whipped his mother-in-law Mrs. Nellie Snow, and threatened to kill the mother and her child.

Mrs. Albright was scared into insanity by the conduct of her husband and and sank steadily till death ensued next morning. Coroner McCartney held an inquest on the case and decided that Albright was guilty of murder. Mrs. Albright was but 16 years of age.

Took a Run-off.

On Monday while Potter's Mills popular merchant, Emanuel Smith, had his two horse team tied near the station, the horses took fright and ran off in the direction of home. This side of Old Fort a teamster with a load of hay spied the team tearing towards him and had the presence of mind to turn his wagon with hay square across the road, which brought the run-offs to a halt with no further damage than a broken spring.

Governor's Signature to Some Bills.

The Governor has approved the bill to prevent wearing of a badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization without right of membership under penalty of $100 fine. The Governor has also signed the bill to prohibit the adulteration or coloring of milk and cream by the addition of so called preservalines or coloring matter.

A Tax on Dagoes.

Governor Hastings on Tuesday last signed the Campbell bill imposing a tax of three cents a day on all employed unnaturalized foreigners. The tax is to be deducted from the wages of this class beginning July 1 next. The bill will put about $1,000,000 a year into the treasuries of the various counties of the state. One-half goes to the school fund on the basis of the number of schools and the balance for the general expenses of the counties.

Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Pa., June 28th, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. Edward J. Sweetwood, of Georges valley, and Miss Dora Weaver, of Tusseyville, were united in marriage.

Veteran of Two Wars Dead.

William Montgomery, a veteran of the late war, and who was also a soldier in the Mexican war, died last week at his home in Beeck Creek borough, aged about 82 years.

Will Jubilate.

Philipsburg will have a big 4th of July jube on Saturday, 3rd, about the only one in the county. So if you desire to jube, go to Philipsburg, they are whole-souled there always.

A Remedy for Sunburn.

Water as hot as can be borne will take the sting from sunburn, and cold cream will heal it.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

MAY BE LONG BURIED PLUNDER.

Centre County Farmer Digs Gold from Under a Pine Stump.

While farmer Smull, living in the narrows leading from Union into Centre county, was digging stumps out of a piece of new ground he uncovered a purse of gold beneath the roots of a pine stump. It contained but a little over two hundred dollars in money, but the make of the purse and the date of the coin have caused comment.

The coins were of a date prior to 1820, while the purse, though badly decayed, could be made out to have been of cured buckskin, home-made, and of the kind carried three-quarters of a century ago. Farmer Smull is reticent regarding his find, and for this reason some believe the purse larger than stated.

There is no doubt that this is some of the money hidden by the famous robbers, Lewis and Connelly, who roamed this section of the country 70 years ago. The narrows was one of their favorite haunts, and the finding of this money has given cause to believe there is more hidden in this section.

Centre Co. Dogs That Has Larnin'.

George D. Mechling, of Center county, indulged himself in a peculiar idea in dog training yesterday, says the Pittsburg Times. He owns two beautiful pointer pups. They are perfectly trained. Before he left for home last night he exhibited the dogs at the Union depot. He had bought a few pieces of meat for them. There was a crowd gathered about owner and dogs when the show began. First Mechling placed the meat on the floor and released both dogs from their leash. Neither moved toward the meat, but trembled with anxiety to get at it. Then he gave a word of command and they moved to the meat. "Steady," and both pointed beautifully, with their noses within six inches of the tempting meat. "Down," and they lay down. Then he made them rise, run to the end of the platform and return; jump on a truck and sit up and beg; bring the meat to him in their mouths, and then carry it back again to the spot on which they got it. After they had done all this he bade them eat, and they swallowed the food. He said they were five months old, and not show dogs, just ordinary, well-bred, setter pups. He also stated that he brought them to the city with him just to see how they would behave in the noisy crowds. He was satisfied.

Not True.

The story in the city dailies that George Taylor, a farmer of near State College, was thrown from a mower on Saturday, and being caught by the knives, was cut to pieces, we are informed by telephone, is not true.

Why the city dailies permit their Bellefonte correspondents to send such outrageously false stuff from this county, as is so often printed in them, is a wonder. Let them oftener copy from the Centre Reporter and those dailies will have what is reliable.

Kicked by a Horse.

A hired man of farmer Ripka, near Linden Hall, was kicked in the face by a horse this morning, knocking out all but two of his upper teeth and badly fracturing his jaw. He called upon Dr. Emerick to have the injured parts dressed.

The injured man's name is Wagner, aged about 18 years. He received the kick in the stable while in the act of fixing the crupper in harnessing the horse.

From Pulpit to Law.

It is announced that Rev. Ralph Illingsworth will shortly quit the pulpit for the practice of law, he having been admitted to practice at the bar of this county. Rev. Illingsworth some years ago was pastor of the Centre Hall M. E. church and was popular and eloquent. His desire for the legal profession was co-existent with his entrance upon the ministry. He is at present stationed at Warrior's Mark as pastor of that charge.

Fourth of July Souvenir.

Trumbull's famous painting, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," which hangs in the Capitol at Washington, has been reproduced in colors for the first time, and will be given free to every reader of next Sunday's Philadelphia "Press" (July 4). It is a Fourth of July souvenir which is certain to be eagerly sought after. It deserves to be highly prized, not only because of its value as a work of art, but because of the lesson in patriotism which it teaches. Be sure to order a copy of next Sunday's "Press" from your newsdealer.

Improvements.

Neighbor Fleisher, down street, is having his residence repainted and a large new porch added to the front.

Robt. Foreman, at the south end of our town, is having his house painted in tasty style.

Mrs. Carson's new house at Potters bank is now under roof and when finished it will be one of the finest residences in that vicinity.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

A Car Load of

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.00. Our price is $2.25.

$4 Shoes for $3.

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Another lot of Genuine Oleine Soap, full pound bars, 4c.

Wednesday a consignment of fine Dimities in newest colorings; Silk Cot Linings in bright coloring, to line the fine linens and other thin goods.

We have sold twice the quantity of Mattings and Art Squares sold by us in a previous season; reason easily understood—extremely low prices and excellent patterns.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the price of plain Muslin.

Scrub Rags, 7c each; you have but to buy one to be convinced of the cheapness and good working and wearing qualities of them.

Busties, so much used, always kept by us; new hip style here now.

Unlaundried Handkerchiefs for ladies at specially low prices. Do you know you get double value in that way?

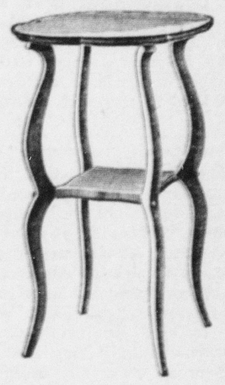
GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture,
Baby Carriages,
And Refrigerators,

During the months of May and June.



This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogony, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,

ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at $5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

OUR ANNUAL 9 CENT SALE

On Thursday, July 1st, we begin our Annual 9 Cent Sale, at which thousands of articles worth all the way from 10 cents to 50 cents, will be sold at the uniform price of 9 cents.

This sale for the last two years attracted an army of eager buyers to our counters, and as we have added many new attractions this season, it bids fair to be of more than ordinary interest.

As usual during July and August, we make a

SACRIFICE SALE OF HATS AND FLOWERS.

We do this to sell everything in the way of Spring Millinery, and start the coming season with an entirely new and fresh stock.

We lose sight altogether of the cost prices in this sale.

We make it truly a sacrifice sale.

We offer the choice of over 400 Ladies' and Misses' Hats at 25 cents each; former price, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

We offer the choice of over 700 bunches of Flowers, at 15 cents each. Worth all the way from 35 cents to $1.50.

400 Ladies' Sailors at 9 cents.

Come Early if You Want the First Pickings.

All Hats trimmed free of charge during this sale.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.